SUPPLEMENT TO

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CAPTURE BY THE FRENCH OF THE KHROUMIRS' STRONGHOLD.

PARIS, May 9.

SOME sensation has been produced here this evening by the extraordinary intelligence that the Marabout referred to, the Holy Place and strongHold of the Khroumirs, and into which, it is affirmed, no European ever before penetrated, has fallen into the hands of the French without striking a blow. The Khroumirs have, however, decamped, it is believed, in the direction of Kef Cheraza, which, it will be remembered, the French held and abandoned only a few days ago. M. Camille Farcy, the correspondent of the *France*, gives full particulars of this affair in the following interesting account, which I reproduce *in extenso*: "As I telegraphed to you, I rejoined the camp of El mana with General Cailliot, and learnt on my arrival that at the Logerot column was Ternana, only seven Kilometres off. In the evening orders were given to take four battalions lightly equipped from each brigade, and to attempt an operation against Sidi Abdallah Ben Djemel, situated fifteen kilometres further north, by the Roman pathways. The troops were to start at five. I and Mr. Farman obtained leave from General Vincendon to follow the first line of riflemen. In the evening a fearful thunderstorm broke over the camp. The lightning killed a mule near some ammunition wagon, and the mud was soon a foot deep. This morning (Sunday), at five we left with the skirmishing company, under the direction of Commandant Chomerot, of the 7th Chasseurs, General Vincendon, always at the head of the force, soon joined us with his entire staff, and showed the battalions of the 98th and 141st their positions. The sight was superb one. In the hollow of the valley General Delebecque, with a large escort of redmantled Spahis; on the sides of the hills the three half brigades massed, line Zouaves, and rifles; then the artillery mules, carrying the guns and climbing the slopes; the whole force preceded by skirmishers, who beat up the brushwood and assessed themselves of every new bit of ground. General Vincendon, whom we never quitted, occupied the left, and himself placed his riflemen, sending a few horsemen of the Goums some distance in advance of them. The three columns were followed by a number of Arab muleteers, collecting forage, and every new ridge of ground was occupied without firing a shot, though the usual precautions were employed. At last, on reaching the crest we at length perceived the square building of the Marabout Si Abdallah Djemel, surmounted by three standards. Constructed on the slope of the mountain, 3,500 feet in height, it is overlooked by a dark forest, and it was separated from us by a huge gorge. The artillery of the Galland brigade shelled the woods; but it soon became clear that the Khroumirs, who on the previous day had declared that they would defend the sacred shrine of Marabout, had abandoned the position. A Khroumir who was captured while we were burning several Gourbis and collecting booty, told us that since the departure of the French from Kef Cheraga, a number of Khroumirs had re-occupied the peak. The last 500 who occupied the Marabout had fled the day before. We had descended with great difficulty, the slopes being rugged and the mud sticky. Now we resumed our march, the fighting line in order. General Vincendon, gaining a great deal of ground, kept well in advance of the other brigade. Finally, after immense efforts, we reached the top of the Marabout, the General being first with his staff, and we entered the little Mosque. The tattered standards were ranged round the sanctuary and a number of things—tents, fr. t, guns, and implements—were collected and thus placed under the protection of the Saints. We encamped with the General, while the Arabs of the column prostrated themselves and kissed the stones of the Mosque. We found an old white-bearded Khroumir, the keeper of the Marabout, who had preferred death to desertion of his post. This fanatic fancied that he would not be harmed, and that orders had been given that the Mosque and consecrated enclosure, with the surrounding tombs, should be respected. On inquiry it was found that the Khroumirs had left only a few moments before the arrival of the column. It was at them that the Goums had fired a few shots. Several chieftains who had already submitted, assured us that we should not in future meet with any resistance. To-morrow there will be a consultation with General Vincendon. A battalion of Chasseurs piled arms round the Marabout, and the troops in *echelon* made their coffee. It was then that I heard an officer say that, as we were going to remain some days, the families of our soldiers would be for a long time, in suspense. Mr. Farman and I suddenly resolved to brave every danger for the purposes of ensuring, *coute que coute*, the speedy conveyance of telegrams giving an account of the affair. We took General Vincendon aside and informed him of our plan, and he was astonished at our confidence. At noon, however, we again mounted our horses and resumed the series of difficult ascensions and perilous descents. Behind the columns there was not a sound, and the country was very wooded." Finally the writer and his companion reached La Calle in the evening, in safety and without mishap, and succeeded in sending in this short space of time a trying and dangerous journey through a difficult and hostile region. —*Telegraph Correspondent.*

CURIOUS AMERICAN INVENTIONS.

IN addition to horses, oxen, sheep, and pigs, to barrelled and tinned meats of all kinds, to canned fruits and vegetables, to agricultural and labour-saving machines, and what not besides, our Transatlantic brethren have also gone in for inventions of a totally different kind, racy, indeed, of the soil and people to which they owe their birth, but, perhaps, savouring more of Italy and Albania than of a continent which is in the main inhabited by Anglo-Saxons and Germans. In a word, two new forms of crime, each of them being peculiarly repulsive and dasterdly in its nature, have lately been imported from what our American visitors familiarly call "the other side." It will be remembered that not long ago the coffin in which the remains of the New York merchant and millionaire, the late Mr. A. T. Stewart, were contained was feloniously stolen by night, and it has never been exactly ascertained at what cost his widow, acting through Mr. Hilton, his sole executor, regained possession of the cherished "casket," as coffins are called in Transatlantic locution. An attempt at a still more nefarious and infamous "enterprise" of the same kind was subsequently made, when a few daring and unpatriotic scoundrels endeavoured to abstract the coffin of Abraham Lincoln from its final resting place at Springfield, in the State of Illinois. Fortunately some hint of the desperate design got wind, and thus the United States as a nation were spared the humiliation of having to ransom the honoured remains of their martyr President from a gang of mercenary and unprincipled villians. The Southern States have, undoubtedly, atrocities of their own to deplore, but it never entered into the brain of a "rebel" to purloin, and to exact a ransom for, the mortal remains of Abraham Lincoln. In our latest advices from "the other side," however, we hear of an even more atrocious practice than is involved in sacrilege to the dead. The crime to which we are now adverting has already been many times perpetrated in the North, and it is generally to the State of New York that the odium and reproach of committing it attaches. What it is will be made apparent by our recapitulation of an incident which has just taken place at Albany, the legislative capital of New York state.

On the afternoon of Monday, the 11th of last month, a young lady of good appearance, Miss May Adams, the daughter of Mr. Alston Adams, one of the wealthiest and most prominent citizens of Albany, disappeared from her father's house. That afternoon Mrs. Adams had taken her children, with the exception of Miss May, to tea at their grandfather's house in the same city. It was the custom of Mr. Adams, upon returning home in the evening, to knock in a peculiar way at the window of his dwelling. His children, knowing his signal, never failed to turn and meet him, and upon this particular evening Miss Adams, left alone in the house, heard what she believed to her father's "rat-tat" on the window and hastened to an answer it. Instead of her father, she encountered a tall man who represented himself to the surprised daughter as being an employe of Mr. Adams. The stranger alleged that Mr. Adams had been severely injured in a railway accident at Poughkeepsie, a few miles south of Albany and telegraphed for his daughter May and her mother to join him at once. The insidious scoundrel told Miss Adams that he had met her mother in the street, that she was at once going to Poughkeepsie, and had sent him on to the house to bid the girl follow. He added that not a word was to be said to any of the railroad officials, who, if aware that Mrs. Adams and her daughter were going the spot where the accident had occurred would refuse to give them tickets. The frightened girl made haste to get ready and to join her informant at the depot or railway station, whither he preceded her. Upon arriving there she found the stranger, who told her that her mother had left by the preceding train, leaving word to her to come on as soon as she could. Some time had to elapse before the next train started, and in the meanwhile the girl accompanied her guide to a private house, where, together with some other persons, male and female, who took no notice of them, both sat down to supper. After supper he put a shawl over her shoulders, and muffled her up in a thick veil to conceal her, as he pretended, from the railway officials, who would stop her if they knew who she was. At ten o'clock p.m. a train started south wards, an in it the beguiled girl took her seat, with her guardian and a male accomplice sitting immediately behind her. At Hudson, a station between Albany and Poughkeepsie, the train stopped, and she was told by her companions that they could go no farther that night. They reached the Curtis House, a hotel in Hudson about midnight, and the man registered his own name as James M'Gregor and that of his companion as Mary Leduc, whom he represented to the clerk as being his stepdaughter. He took her to a bed room, where he told her to go to bed, and before leaving he gave her a bottle of liquid which he said was a sleeping draught. She refused to drink it and tossed the bottle, which she had uncorked, out of the window. Her companion left her, apparently in a rage, and did not return until the morning.

Next day Miss Adams and her companions took the first train to Poughkeepsie. Upon arriving there the chief conspirator told the girl he would take her to the house where her father was lying, and accordingly he led her to the edge of the Hudson river, and whistled to a person on the other side, who came over in a boat and rowed them across the river. On the opposite bank they got into a close carriage, of which the blinds were at once pulled down by the man. After driving some distance they alighted at a house, into which Miss Adams was conducted, and where she heard her companion whisper to an ill-looking woman in charge that "he and the girl were going on the sly to New York." Then it was that for the first time Miss Adams suspected she had fallen into a trap, and determined that she would get back to Albany with the least possible delay. Feeling that she was in the power of a ruffian she gave no signs of alarm, and before long they again entered the conveyance and were driven back to Poughkeepsie. Her mysterious guardian bade her take her ticket for New York, whither he said her father had repaired for the best medical advice. The man gave her two dollars and a half for her ticket, but she bade the railway clerk give her one for Albany instead. Having some time to wait for the train, Miss Adams was told to go to an hotel, and on her way thither she found that her pocket-book, with the ticket for Albany in it, had been abstracted from her pocket—doubtless by the stranger who had lured her away from home by a fictitious tale. At the hotel she saw a benevolent-looking old gentleman, to whom she told her story. He at once took pity on her, and conducting her back to the station stayed with her until the train departed the conductor of a train was charged to take particular care of her, and to allow no stranger to molest her, and in this way, more dead than alive, the young lady reached her home, on the evening of Tuesday, the 12th of April, and was resorted to her distracted father and mother. "All's well that ends well," and in this case, Miss Adams luckily escaped without injury; but whether the motive of her abductor was to keep her in captivity until a handsome sum could be extracted as black mail from Mr. Adams, or whether she had darker and fouler designs in store, cannot be stated with any certainty. The alarming feature in connection with this story, however, is that other American girls have recently been abducted is somewhat similar fashon, and that the adventure has not always ended as harmlessly as in the case of Miss May Adams. It is evident, from what we have said, that three or four conspirators, and a women or two, must have been engaged in this abominable plot, and also that money to a not inconsiderable amount must have been expended in prosecuting it. We fear it is but too probable that justice, which is never much on the alert in the United States, will fail in this case to get on the track of the delinquents; but, anyhow it is far from agreeable to think that, in the last quarter of the nineteenth century, such dastardly and disgraceful schemes are possible. The moral to be deduced from the adventures of Miss May Adams is, that neition in the United States nor in any other civilised country, ought young girls to lend credulous ears to the tales of plausible and possibly designing strangers.—*Daily Telegraph.*

THE SHOOTING OF THE ARMY.

THE repeated defeats of our disciplined soldiers by irregular bands of Dutch farmers awoke us out of a comfortable but most delusive dream. We thought that the British soldier, personally brave, made confident of victory by memories of a long roll of triumphs, and led with splendid courage, was a match for any foe. In all this, however, no account was taken of the changed conditions of warfare, which, happily, we had never been called upon to test. Our victories, since weapons of precision revolutionised tactics, had been gained over half disciplined or wholly savage peoples, who could neither teach us lessons nor give us much chance of learning for ourselves. It is hardly too much to say that we lived in a fool's paradise. Now and then the question had qualms about its "beef soldiers," but never did violence to its instincts or insulted its glorious traditions by supposing that even the short-service lads would fail to give a good account of any opponent with whom they might be brought face to face. The deception vanished like a dream before the crack of the Dutch rifles which at Ingo go whitened the British guns with bullet marks, and at Majuba made it death for our soldiers to lift their heads above cover. From that moment the most shortsighted among us saw a new object of national solicitude, while the firmest believer in the traditions of English invincibility felt greatful that the revelation had not been made under the train and responsibility of actual war. It is now a public duty to see that our troops are never again placed at such a disadvantage, but that they have fair play. Since our defeats in Natal there has been a tendency—the natural result, perhaps, of surprise and indignation—to deprecate the plainness and courage of the men engaged. This is, to all intents and purposes, unworthy and unjust. Speaking at the Literary Fund dinner on Wednesday, Sir Garnet Wolseley quoted the late Sir George Cleyk's saying of the rank-and-file under his command, and it is worth citing here. "No men could have fought better or have behaved better in action than the young soldiers had done, for they had distinguished themselves and fought with the valour and brightness and recklessness of young heroes, and the steadiness of poung veterans." It may be said, "Still these troops were beaten by undisciplined levies." The retort comes in Sir Garnet Wolseley's own words: "Whose fault was that? certainly was not the fault of the soldier himself, and it was neither just nor generous on the part of any one to abuse the British soldier because he was not better instructed." The unfortunate thing is that the British soldier has become therefore a matter upon which the nation will insist. Never more must our sons and brothers be set up as targets for superior marksmen to make practice at with almost entire immunity to themselves.

Until certain circumstances and dispositions exists to rail at those who are officially responsible. We will not, however, stop to ask why it was that the authorities at the War Office and the Horse Guards failed to anticipate what would happen as soon as our unskilled soldiers met their masters with the rifle. The practical question is, What is now being done; and what further steps should be taken, to make marksmen of our infantry—for that matter, of our cavalry also? We are glad to know that, pending the decision of a committee now inquiring into the matter, the War Office has sanctioned the issue of ten extra rounds of ball ammunition per man, making the number 100 instead of ninety. It may hardly be possible to resist a smile on learning that the first step towards the "better education" of the British soldier consists in allowing him to fire a fraction of one extra round per month. Nevertheless, this may be all that the military authorities have in their power to accomplish. In the sense in which Lord Dunsany calls our Navy a "House of Commons Navy," our Army is a House of Commons Army. The Service estimates, large as they have become, are notoriously cut down to the last penny for the purpose of conciliating the "ignorant impatience" of economical representatives of the people, and when an emergency arises, or an opportunity offers, no margin is left for meeting the one, or taking advantage of the other. The Duke of Cambridge significantly pointed to this fact in the course of some observations made at the meeting of the National Rifle Association on Wednesday last. "I will merely remark," said his Royal Highness, "with reference to the shooting in the Army not being as satisfactory as can be wished, that, first of all, there is only a small quantity of ammunition granted to each gun, and, secondly, there is a great difficulty in finding ranges. If the Board of Commons want better shooting they must grant more supplies for the purpose." In so far as the "better shooting" of our soldiers in a question of additional supplies—and it is so to a considerable extent—those characteristically plain and direct remarks go to the root of the matter. Precisely in the same degree does responsibility pass from the Horse Guards to the War Office, where it remains as long as Mr. Childers neglects to come before Parliament with a demand for more money. We cannot believe that, were such a demand made, it would excite opposition in the House or discontent out of it. Englishmen, so justly credited with common sense, now see that the training of our troops as marksmen is a matter of the first necessity, and the best of all possible military investments. It really touchés the question whether we are to have a genuine Army or the mere pretence of one. A battalion that cannot shoot is now-a-days a waste and an encumbrance, though it may "march like a wall and wheel like a gate;" and a soldier is a soldier only as he can make good use of the beautiful weapon with which he is armed.

The "better instruction" referred to by Sir Garnet Wolseley does not not, however, depend merely upon the issue of extra ammunition and provision of ranges. A much more practical method of instruction is required than that hitherto practiced. We are not disposed to join in the somewhat unreasoning depreciation of shooting at fixed targets and at known distances. This practice must always be the basis of military marksmanship, since in no other way can the soldier acquire steadiness, coolness, and experience in making allowance for the force and direction of the wind, and for atmospheric conditions generally. The most efficient marksman, under the circumstances of actual fight, will be he who is most expert with his weapon on the ordinary range. We trust, therefore, that no idea will ever be entertained of curtailing the soldier's practice at the fixed targets and known distances. The mistake hitherto has consisted in limiting his practice to these conditions. We do not, of course, ignore the fact that "field firing," or the formal attack with ball cartridge upon dummies representing an entrenched enemy, has been carried on at rare intervals for some time past. This most useful exercise, introduced by the Indian Army, and first adopted in England by Lord Ranelagh's regiment of Volunteers, was a distinct step forward; but even yet it has scarcely got beyond the stage of fancy practice. Moreover, it does not go far enough. The soldier who has qualified himself on the ordinary range should be taught most carefully and assiduously to fire at a moving object, his distance from which he has to judge. In this lay the secret of the Boer successes, and o wn discomfiture. The Dutch farmers, accustomed from youth to the pursuit of large game with the rifle, were "on the spot." The British soldiers, used only to fire at fixed objects placed at ascertained distances, were wide of it; and their discipline, with such terrible odds in point of skill against them, went for nothing at all. Already the Volunteers, to whom, as Sir Garnet Wolseley confesses, the regular service owes so much, have taken the Boer lesson to heart; while, thanks to the true patriotism and liberality of Mr. J. A. Mullens, of Lombard-street—himself an old Volunteer—the National Rifle Association is in the possession of two thousand five hundred pounds, wherewith, as Mr. Mullens puts it, "to encourage the practice of firing at moving targets at unknown distances." Concerning the Volunteers we have no fear. They will eagerly qualify themselves as marksmen under the new conditions. With respect to the regular Army the nation, now so interested in military matters, must see that no considerations of false economy and no deference to tradition or routine stand in the way of practical common-sense measures. Let us not forget that if the British soldier acquired the skill of his late foe in the Transvaal the value of our Army in the field would be multiplied threefold. For this we may not hope, perhaps; but there is no reason why he should not possess such a degree of expertness as, added to his splendid qualities of patience and pluck, would restore to him a supremacy of inestimable value to the nation.—*Telegraph.*

ELECTRIC PHOTOGRAPHY.

IN able hands—for no artistic process can rely wholly or mainly on the improvements and facilities afforded by science—the application of the electric light to photography is of vast importance; and the stride which has recently been made in adapting magneto-electricity to such purpose, by Mr. J. E. Mayall, at his newly appointed art-studio, 164, New Bond-street, can best be estimated by its results. These are a combined softness and brilliancy unattainable by any other method hitherto enlisted in the service of photographic portraiture. In truthful definition, roundness, or what is technically called "modelling," and the seizure of a momentary expression, which gives to the best likeness its most magical charm, the pictures taken by Mr. Mayall's new process surpass all previous achievements of their kind. To enable the operator successfully to attain such effects of perfectly distributed light and shadow as are apparent in recent works produced by Mr. Mayall, a far greater illuminating power than had hitherto been gained was necessary. The machine which he has mounted on a deep bed of concrete, to ensure the utmost steadiness, produces a light of the enormous power of 12,000 candles, or more than double that to which former mechanism could pretend. Its prime motor is a ten horse-power gas-engine, such as M. Menth recently exhibited at Paris, and which it is far from agreeable to think that, in the last quarter of the nineteenth century, such dastardly and disgraceful schemes are possible. This moral to be deduced from the adventures of Miss May Adams is, that neition in the United States nor in any other civilised country, ought young girls to lend credulous ears to the tales of plausible and possibly designing strangers.—*Daily Telegraph.*

LAND TENURE IN INDIA AND IRELAND.

TOWARDS the close of the valuable Minute which he has just published Major Baring, the new Indian Finance Minister, speaks of the work of Mr. Irwin on Oude and the Report of Mr. Caird as qualifying the hopefulness with which he is disposed to regard the condition of the Indian finances. The problem of agricultural poverty and distress is in point of fact even more pressing in India than in Ireland. It appears from the census of Upper India just completed that the population is increasing steadily, if not very rapidly, as might be supposed from the religious obligation to marry his son in infancy which is incubent on every Hindoo father This growing population has hitherto experienced a terrible relief through famines, which the Indian Government is now straining every nerve to prevent, while it is not relieved by emigration in any perceptible degree, as the number of Indian coolies who go for work to foreign countries is altogether insignificant. On the other hand, whether the Irish population be in excess or not, great doubt has lately been thrown on the prevailing assumption that the bulk of the Irish peasantry contract imprudent marriages; and at any rate there has been for at least sixty years abundant emigration from Ireland, which, under the present system of governments, still contains the most freely emigrating population in Europe, and perhaps in the world. The political difficulties of dealing with the Irish problem are peculiar to Ireland, and have no parallel in anything out of her past history; but the problem in itself is more hopeful than that which is rising to formidable proportions in India. It is impossible to read the evidence referred to by Major Baring and the exhaustive Report of the Famine Commissioners without coming to this conclusion.

It would appear from several works of authority that the Indian Government, though in times past it has tried many of the experiments which Land Bill proposes to apply to Ireland, has not tried them with avowed object of solving a great social difficulty, Sir Henry Maine, in his "Village Communities," and Mr. Irwin, in his "Garden of India," both state that the question of the Indian ryot has hitherto been not hitherto been to find out what relations between the agricultural classes are best for the country, but what relations had immemorially existed in it under native rule. "All Indian disputes," says the first, "take an historical character, and the assumption universally made is that the country must be governed in harmony with the established usages of the natives, and each administrative school has therefore to justify its opinions by showing that the principles to which it adheres are found in same sense or other to underlie the known customary law of India." A newer document which has been published in India, the Report of the Commissioners on the Bengal Rent Law, shows the habit of historical treatment in a rather amusing way by making the whole question of centres virtually turn on the last penny for the pledges given by Lord Cornwallis at the end of the last century for the protection of the tenantry of Bengal. For some reasons this mode of looking at matter was probably fortune at. No Englishman who went to the East during the first sixty years of the present century would probably, if he had been asked to evolve a system of Indian tenure out of his own consciousness, have thought of anything except land ownership in fee simple and tenancy at will. But the attempt to look on the facts without prejudice showed that the line between ownership and tenancy was not as distinct as the British theory implied; and accordingly, as our authorities tell us, a certain class of "occupancy" tenants was created or recognized, consisting of all cultivators who were "shown to have held their land by themselves or their ancestors for a certain space of time," and who therefore were "declared to be entitled to a qualified protection against eviction and rack rent." This class of tenants, apparently a limited though a large one and confined to Upper India, correspond very nearly to the bulk of Irish tenantry as they would stand under Mr. Gladstone's Land Bill, except that the right to sell the tenant-right is not universally recognized by the courts of law. No "occupancy" tenant can have his rent raised except under certain specified circumstances, and he can always appeal to the tribunals to decide whether the circumstances exist.

It would therefore seem at first sight as if India had enjoyed the singular good fortune of inheriting from an otherwise distracted and miserable past a system of tenure which is the most modern discovery for alleviating the evils of the Irish agrarian system. But Mr. Irwin's book gives a very striking account of the way in which the "historical" mode of adjusting the relations of landlord and tenant may break down. Lord Lawrence, when Governor-General, was fully persuaded from his own experience that virtually the whole tenantry of India were entitled to "occupancy" rights; the Chief Commissioner of Oude held a different opinion, and thought that the "occupancy" tenants were comparatively few. The dispute was suspended by the institution of a formal inquiry, and the result was that a much smaller number of the cultivators than Lord Lawrence had expected claimed to be more than tenants-at-will. The result seems to have been variously accounted for, but it certainly appeared to show that the customary tenures of India were not as uniform as had been supposed. The matter, however, did not end in a speculative conclusion. Mr. Irwin shows that the condition of Oude has been growing worse and worse. The population is getting more and more crowded. The landlords, once officially told that the great part of their tenants had no more legal rights than those which are abstractedly enjoyed by English tenants from year to year, began to act on their powers without limit or mercy, so that in the result an Oude landlord seems really to have a strong resemblance to the Irish landlords sung by Miss Parnell, while no description by a Land League of the woes of an Irish tenant goes beyond the reality of oppression which appears to be suffered by the mass of the cultivators of Oude.

The truth then seems to be that the Indian Government cannot long postpone the necessity of dealing directly with agricultural poverty as such. The laborious investigation of native usages will no longer give it principles either sufficiently certain or of sufficiently wide application. There are or soon will be too many men on the soil to be fed without nice adjustment of the food to the mouths, and the surplus number cannot be got rid of; they will not go and they cannot be allowed to starve. When the Indian authorities address themselves to the problem, they will have some disadvantages as compared with the English Statesmen who have legislative for Ireland, but they will also have a few advantages. Their advantages will lie in the absence of natural forces to help them. There can be no Malthusian restrictions on population in India, under penalty of eternal punishment to those who connive at them. There are no bachelors in India, and a childless father is never comfortable, as to his future state. Nor is there likely to be any considerable emigration. The tropical regions of the earth clamour no doubt for Indian labour; but respectable Hindoos, who have not abandoned their faith, consider it a sin to go down to the sea in ships, while the classes which do supply "coolies" are too feeble and ignorant to be permitted to emigrate without protection. On the other hand, there are some advantages in the common local attachments of landlord and tenant. All vested interests in land are of such modern origin that the English respect for them is scarcely felt even by those who are in the enjoyment of them; and there is no danger that the Indian landlord, if his powers over his tenantry are restricted, will withdraw to some distant province to spend his diminished rents. The true difficulties are those which surround all Indian questions. The wisest Anglo-Indian lawgiver only half understands the people for whom he legislates; and, if he has reason to think that they will take quietly that which an Englishman would resist to the utmost, he can never be sure that they will not break into wild revolt against measures which seem to an Englishman perfectly natural and rational.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

HORRORS OF AN EMIGRANT SHIP.

THE great bay of Queenstown was flooded with light and sunshine when we stepped on board the tender which takes the emigrants to the ship at the mouth of the harbour. I, coming from one of the chief emigrating counties of Ireland, had long wished to see for myself under what conditions the voyage was made, and also to observe the type shown by the emigrants when the individuals were unknown to me personally. The pier was crowded, mostly with young men and women, a few of the latter carrying young children. Each emigrant must bring on board a mattress, tins, and plate. At first, the bustle of departure, in a few instances the farewells, the buying of little pots of shamrock for the love of the old land, and all the coming and going consequent on the moving of luggage, prevented my being able to judge of the individual faces. Once off, however, it became possible to distinguish. Sorrow rings out latent expression and the evidences of fresh sorrow were on almost every face. Poverty was written in large letters there—ignorance, weakness, too, and indecision. Some, decent looking folk, had descended not with crime or even intemperance, but with a hopeless submission to daily want. They were faces needing to be hardened, welded, and ground; not dull, for there was intelligence in many, sharpened by suffering. Their needs are supplied by America. Whether for good or evil, for righteousness or for wickedness, the Irishman who comes home from America comes home a stronger being; and the voice of American independence begotten there, of American thought is today springing like new blood through the veins of Ireland: but, looking on those poor, I thought of the words "sinless sorrow," and felt them true. I went down among the people, first attracted by a gentle-faced countryman with wife and children, from Limerick: his story typical. His first cousin returned from America last year and spent two months with him, and at the end of his visit went back to America, without a word of promise or hope. One day this spring a letter arrived: it contained emigration tickets for the whole family, father, mother, and two or three little ones. I saw another family a few days ago going at the expense of many times, as was created that Liberal legislation and Liberal policy would not be endangered by the accession to power of a Conservative Government, while there was every probability that the pace of reform would not be so breathless as it had been for some years previously. But six years of Conservative Government undeceived the country. Reforms were stopped; the national finances were brought into utter confusion; wars were undertaken; embarrassments of all kinds were created abroad; and, worst of all, every atom of confidence as to the future was destroyed. No man could make engagements today with the certainty that there would be no political surprise to-morrow. The busy times for speculators on the Stock Exchange; they had always enough to exercise their abilities upon; but it meant slowness and dull trade in the merchants' warehouses and in manufactories. Finally, it meant more taxation and more debt and lower wages; and there is no cause for surprise that, when the opportunity came, the country gladly took it to get rid of Ministers to whom such a policy was distasteful.

It seems to have been imagined by men of the Warton or *St. James's Gazette* stamp of mind that the fact of Lord Beaconsfield's death would make the country think better of his policy. They have some idea of the fickleness of the British public, and of the shortness of the British memory in regard to grievances or injuries; and they deliberately attempt to trade on these for their own party purposes. It is safe to say that they will fail. They are as vindictive as they are fickle, and if there is a time when the world has lost the value of clean paper by a Government having spoilt it with ink, it is the Mexican Debt. Yet, merely on the score of a number of the vagriest rumours, put about by adroit manipulators, the mischievous effect on the character of the policy he supported, they could not do it more completely than by the course which they pursue. Their complaints against Mr. Gladstone and their political use of Lord Beaconsfield's death are simply manifestations of that unmanly, intolerant, Jingo spirit which his policy fostered. It may be that he gave no thought to the possibility that men would degrade the feeling that he desired to create; but to others it was either the degradation or was all that would remain of the feeling. He wanted manifestations in action of patriotism and British resolution. could not understand that these should be strongest when they were least demonstrative. He had a magnificent contempt for display, and he doubtless believed that he was helping patriotism when he was teaching men to boast of their resolution to be watchful over the Empire. The manifestations that he evoked became mere vulgar, loud-voiced displays of a spirit which was intolerant, and was not truly courageous. The evil remains still. It is shown in the manner in which reproaches are hurled at all those who do not praise the policy of Lord Beaconsfield, or venture to act in any other way than the Wartons dictate. The sooner such an unhealthy political manner is got rid of the better. On both sides we may fight our party battles with what skill is possible to us, honestly and above-board, with due regard to principles; but it is altogether detestable that the figure of a dead man, whose genius we all admire, should be obtruded as a reason for supporting a policy that many of us detest.

Lord Beaconsfield seem to have been regarded as a Godsend, to be used for party purposes without stint or scruple. The *St. James's Gazette* and other newspapers of a like kind have not been content with praising the policy of Lord Beaconsfield, and disparaging that of Liberal Governments; they have constituted themselves censors of the conduct of other men, and notably of Mr. Gladstone, in reference to Lord Beaconsfield's death. Mr. Gladstone in accordance with strict Parliamentary etiquette, and after consultation with all who were concerned, did not appear in the House of Commons at the beginning of its sitting on Monday last, but caused notice to be given of the action that would be taken on Monday next. Instantly he was set upon and worried by men whose ignorance of public affairs is only equalled by their malignity, and a desperate effort was made to use his conduct to promote Tory party purposes. He found it impossible to be present at the funeral, and forthwith a cry of want of generocity was raised against him, and his conduct was contrasted with what it was assumed that of Lord Beaconsfield would have been. The indecency of all this is so plain that it needs no comment. It would not be worthy of notice but for the fact that it shows the kind of spirit which gives the real working power to the Toryism of to-day. Sir Stafford Northcote would never think of using his late chief as Mr. Warton uses him, and as he is used by the lower order of Tory journalist. But Sir Stafford does not publicly reprove the action of such people; and he knows that if their proceedings could have the desired effect upon public opinion, the party he leads would profit. He ought to know that they cannot be successful—that there is nothing the British people resent more than attempts to trade upon their honest sympathies, and to induce them to support, because of false sentiment, what they condemn by the exercise of cool reason.

Since Lord Beaconsfield's illness and death, few things have been more gratifying than the general discrimination with which his career has been described and criticised. There has been almost no inclination on the part of those even who, in his political opponents while he lived to recall the causes of their differences with him, or to dwell upon his policy rather than upon himself. The nation in the hour of his death could think only of his genius, and his great services to it. Party affairs had gone out. It might have been hoped that this feeling would be respected, and that in the hour of mourning the cry of the party would not have been raised around the dead man's bier. It was not to be so. There is a tribe in Africa of whom it is told that they will sell their dead father's bones for beads. The traffic is a little shocking to European sentiment, and, indeed, to the almost universal sentiment of mankind in a direct form, more than the attempts of the Wartons and others to make political capital out of the dead Lord Beaconsfield? May we not be allowed to think of his brightness, his humour, his skill in debate, his literary and social genius, in short, without being asked to admire all the means he used or all the ends at which he aimed? Nothing is more certain than that his policy is detested, and rightly detested, by a majority of the people of this country, and will be condemned at the last general election as strongly as it could be, and there is no shadow of reason to suppose that any change in public feeling has taken place since. The country has not suddenly gone into power without any knowledge what his policy would be. It will not be contended that the course his Government ran and the measures it proposed could have been foreseen in 1874. Even Lord Beaconsfield himself, then Mr. Disraeli, had been teaching that it was arrogant and presumptuous of Liberals to assume that they were the only reformers or the only politicians prepared to march with the times, and the experience of the country when, not long ago, it pointed out that the obligations of the Varna Railroad appeared to me to be worth purchasing. Since then they have gone up 30 or 60 per cent. I am not disposed to think that they are now much above their intrinsic value. But observe what followed. The shares of the railroad can, under no circumstances, be worth more than £4 or £5, and only this on the assumption that the Bulgarian Government takes an exceedingly favourable and generous view of its liabilities. Our Government was asked to urge the Bulgarians to deal fairly with the Railroad Company. This it consented to do, and last week a telegram was received that an favourable answer had been received from the Bulgarian Minister of Foreign Affairs. On this, the obligations went up a little, and the shares rose to £7 or £8. Between a favourable answer to a representation and a favourable solution of the matter involved in an application, there is in the East a very wide difference. The favourable solution, however, had already been discounted in the price of the shares. And that which is the most remarkable is that another £100, and were able to sell the debt for £130 because his creditor had promised to take into his consideration the expediency of paying him a portion of his own claim. This is an instance of the strange, wild, unthinking mania which now rages, and might cite a hundred others. But what is the use of preaching to people who seem for the moment to be divested of the power of adding together two and two? Suppose, however, that there is a part of the world that has lost the value of clean paper by a Government having spoilt it with ink, it is the Mexican Debt. Yet, merely on the score of a number of the vagriest rumours, put about by adroit manipulators, the mischievous effect on the character of the policy he supported, they could not do it more completely than by the course which they pursue. Their complaints against Mr. Gladstone and their political use of Lord Beaconsfield's death are simply manifestations of that unmanly, intolerant, Jingo spirit which his policy fostered. It may be that he gave no thought to the possibility that men would degrade the feeling that he desired to create; but to others it was either the degradation or was all that would remain of the feeling. He wanted manifestations in action of patriotism and British resolution. could not understand that these should be strongest when they were least demonstrative. He had a magnificent contempt for display, and he doubtless believed that he was helping patriotism when he was teaching men to boast of their resolution to be watchful over the Empire. 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SPECULATION.

A COUPLE of years ago, anyone who sought to obtain subscriptions for a new undertaking would have found but few applicants for its shares; now the complaint is that allotments are not fair, and that in the eager rush to subscribe for shares in every new company—good, bad, and indifferent—their promoters favour some applicants at the expense of others. There can be very little sympathy felt for such protests. I see no particular reason why a promoter should not pick and choose the shareholders in his company. If he believes that its shares will prove profitable, and if he knows A, whilst he does not know B, there is no valid reason why he should not give the preference to A over B. But what do these protests really mean? That certain persons are anxious to gamble, without incurring any of the risks. Somehow, we have reverted to the old system of maintaining the shares at a premium before allotment. A person sells at a premium what he has not got, and then applies for an allotment of the number of shares that he has sold, in order to pocket his profit. If he be not allotted this amount, he has to buy back a portion of what he has sold, and if many have done like him, this buying back raises the market price against the purchasers. Instead, therefore, of making money, he loses money. Indo like fire. As regards the new companies that are launched, I daily receive letters asking me to express my opinion of this or that one. How can I, and what good purpose would it serve if I did? All that I can know of them is from what I read in their prospectuses, and this source of information is open to all. Now and then I read these documents, and occasionally I come across one so utterly absurd, that I cannot refrain from pointing out some of its absurdities. But these are often so flagrant, that if a person cannot perceive them himself, his mental condition is such that no effort of mine could open his eyes to them. I cannot say that I personally have any particular objection to a fool and his money parting company. It is a waste of time to hinder the process of disintegration. Those alone who have money to spare should take shares in companies. In some cases the investment will prove to be a profitable one, in others very much the reverse. In choosing company for investment, a person should mainly look—if he knows nothing personally about the matter—to the names of the directors. They are supposed to have investigated everything, and they are in theory, at least, the guardians of the public. If they are known to be respectable and honest men, then the probabilities are in favour of the undertaking being a profitable one; if not, then the probabilities are against it.

For my part, I would infinitely prefer taking a share in a new company, with honest and respectable directors, to purchasing at present quotations some of the securities that are only valuable as gambling counters. But such is just now the rage for speculation, that it is sufficient for speculators to start the wildest rumours in regard to a security in order to create a fictitious demand. At the same time ago, I pointed out that the obligations of the Varna Railroad appeared to me to be worth purchasing. Since then they have gone up 30 or 60 per cent. I am not disposed to think that they are now much above their intrinsic value. But observe what followed. The shares of the railroad can, under no circumstances, be worth more than £4 or £5, and only this on the assumption that the Bulgarian Government takes an exceedingly favourable and generous view of its liabilities. Our Government was asked to urge the Bulgarians to deal fairly with the Railroad Company. This it consented to do, and last week a telegram was received that an favourable answer had been received from the Bulgarian Minister of Foreign Affairs. On this, the obligations went up a little, and the shares rose to £7 or £8. Between a favourable answer to a representation and a favourable solution of the matter involved in an application, there is in the East a very wide difference. The favourable solution, however, had already been discounted in the price of the shares. And that which is the most remarkable is that another £100, and were able to sell the debt for £130 because his creditor had promised to take into his consideration the expediency of paying him a portion of his own claim. This is an instance of the strange, wild, unthinking mania which now rages, and might cite a hundred others. But what is the use of preaching to people who seem for the moment to be divested of the power of adding together two and two? Suppose, however, that there is a part of the world that has lost the value of clean paper by a Government having spoilt it with ink, it is the Mexican Debt. Yet, merely on the score of a number of the vagriest rum

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Tonic, Reconstituent and Digestive of prime order, particularly suitable to feeble subjects, Convalescents, Old People, and Rickety Children, who find in them the Calcareous Elements entering into the Constitution of the Bones, well adapted to Ladies in the Family Way and Wet Nurses (whose milk it enriches).

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
INDIAN CIGARETTES.

Asthma, Nervous Coughs, Chronic, Laryngitis, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Facial Neuralgia and Insomnia are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
GUARANA.

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantaneously the most violent Sick Headache. It is the most valuable remedy against Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of Stomach or Bowels.

AGENTS:—

SMITH, STANISTREET & CO.	CALCUTTA.
BATHGATE & Co.	Do.
BONNERJEE & Co.	Do.
NUBIN CHUNDER SEN & SON	Do.
BARRIE & Co.	MADRAS
TREACHER & Co.	BOMBAY.
MADON & Co.	Do.
RIGGS & Co.	BANGALORE.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEART-BURN, HEAD-ACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London,

And of Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N. B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA AS AN EFFICIENT TONIC IN ALL CASES OF WEAKNESS. KEEPS GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Limited, 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

JOHN GOSNELL & CO.,

PERFUMERS,

FINE SOAP MAKERS, AND FANCY BRUSH MANUFACTURERS,
TO H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS AND H. R. H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES,

Recommend the use of their following Specialities, which may be obtained of all respectable Chemists and Dealers in Perfumery:—

FINEST TRIPLE EXTRACTS AND BOUQUETS.
Jasmin, White Rose, Heliotrope, Millefleur, Honey-suckle, New Mown Hay, A.-1 Bouquet, Jockey Club, &c.
No. 15, Re. 1-8; No. 18, Rs. 2-8;
No. 17, Rs. 2-0; No. 19, Rs. 3-0;
Essence of Roses, equal to Persian Attar. No. 67, Rs. 2-8.

TOILET WATERS AND VINEGARS.

Eau de Cologne	No. 102, Re.	1
Treble Distilled Lavender Water	„ 125, „	2
Florida Water	„ 140, „	1
Violet Vinegar	„ 160, „	1

PREPARATIONS FOR THE HAIR.
For promoting the Growth of the Hair. No. 253, Rs. 2-8.
Agua Amarella
Absolutely restores Gray Hair to its original colour. No. 336, Rs. 2.
Instantaneous Hair Dye, No. 337, Rs. 2.

PREPARATION FOR THE COMPLEXION.
Violet and Millefleur Toilet and Nursery Powder is remarkable for purity and delightful fragrance. No. 374, 2as.; No. 375, 12as.; No. 377, Re. 1.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE TEETH.
Cherry Tooth Paste,
Cleanses and preserves the Teeth, and imparts an agreeable fragrance to the Breath. No. 414, Re. 1.

FINE TOILET SOAPS.
REAL OLD BROWN WINDSOR.
No. 500, in packets of 3 squares, Re. 1;
No. 501, in packets of 6 squares, Rs. 2.

LA NOBLESSE SOAP, LETTUCE SOAP.
Each Tablet in wrapper, Re. 1.

THE PATENT TRICHOSARON HAIR BRUSH,
Surpasses all others for Efficiency, Durability and Elegance,
P. 22, for Ladies' use, Rs. 3; H. H. 25, for Gentlemen's use, Rs. 5.
Tooth and Nail Brushes of the best material and workmanship; the bristles warranted not to come out.

JOHN GOSNELL & CO., 93, Upper Thames Street, London.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects, are Destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles, the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in Small Bottles. [488 758.

IF YOU WISH TO BE WELL AND KEEP WELL, TAKE BRAGG'S PURE VEGETABLE Charcoal.

It keeps the system in a pure and healthy condition by its well known action in absorbing all impure gases and putrescence in the stomach and bowels, all malignant fevers may be avoided, and indigestion, flatulence, acidity, &c., is speedily removed by this valuable remedial Agent, and is invaluable to persons residing in hot climates.

Sold by all Chemists throughout the world, as supplied to the London Hospitals in Bottles 2s., 4s., and 8s. each. Wholesale Depot, Wigmore Street, London.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given) the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla* says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* cured me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent St., London,
Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond), at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

WHITMORE'S
COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.

WHITMORE'S
STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent St., London.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co.; [illegible] & Co.; ROGERS & Co.; BOLTON & Co., [illegible] respectable Firms in India.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

No. 10,061—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

To Subscribers—Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 36
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 20
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line	„ 0-5.

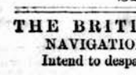
Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. AFRICA, 2,032 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 8th June, 1881, at 3 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cananore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,081 Tons, on MONDAY, 6th June, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,080 Tons, on FRIDAY, 10th June, 1881, at 10 a. m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on MONDAY, 27th June, 1881.

FOR RANGOON VIA NEGAPATAM.

S. S. BYCULLA, 1,464 Tons, on SATURDAY, 4th June, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. S. DORUNDA, 3,000 Tons. The Coast Steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 22nd June, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Dorunda from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports :—

Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

N.B.—Exports.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd June, 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th on the 1st

of each Month.

[PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 80
Suez	„ 360	„ 220	„ 90
Port Said	„ 360	„ 240	„ 90
Messina	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Naples	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 350	„ 140

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay :—

SINGAPORE, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st July, 1881.

MANILLA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st August, 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon. Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

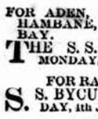
For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, Feb. 11, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND BRINDISI.



THE following large Passenger Steamer will be despatched from BOMBAY to the abovementioned Ports :—

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	Date of sailing.
VORWAERTS	G. Marussig	2264	160	5th June 1881.

This voyage will be performed at *Increased Speed.*

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
TO BRINDISI	400	280	140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	330	255	125 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. HUNGARIA will be DESPATCHED as above on the 2nd July, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

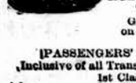
INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 27th, 1881.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE S. S. CLAN FRASER, 2,083 tons, will be despatched about 4th June, 1881, for Liverpool.

Passage money, Rs. 450.

The S. S. CLAN MACLEAN, 2,318 tons, will be despatched about 3rd June, 1881, for Marseilles.

Passage money, Rs. 490.

They carry a Surgeon and a Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

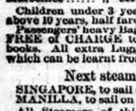
FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL

(VIA MALTA).



THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	
WESTOW HALL	T. Collin..	2,700	400	18th June
RYDAL HALL	O. Lloyd..	2,700	400	2nd July

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., } Agents.

Bombay, 8th January, 1880.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
s. ROSETTA	3500	700	A. E. Barlow	7th June
— TEHERAN	2589	400	A. C. Loggin	14th „
s. NIZAM	2725	450	G. W. Brady	21st „
— SUMATRA	2488	400	R. F. Briscoe	28th „
s. SIAM	3023	500	A. H. Johnson	5th July
s. KASHGAR	2927	450	W. A. Seaton	12th „
s. INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	19th „
— GWALIOR	2733	450	A. W. Adamson	26th „
s. DECCAN	3429	550	W. R. Andrews	2nd Aug
— THIBET	2593	400	W. R. Jordan	9th „
s. PESHAWUR	3300	600	E. J. Baker	16th „
— TEHERAN	2589	400	A. C. Loggin	23rd „
s. ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	30th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under, THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING at GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
VERONA	3116	600	E. Asshoven	17th June.
PEKIN	3200	600	W. D. Anderson	1st July.
BRINDISI	3342	550	G. Lee	15th „
ANCONA	3091	600	E. G. Stead	29th „

Return Tickets are now issued To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months) ..... 1st Class. Rs. 600 2nd Class. Rs. 375

To Galle and back (available for two months) 150 75

To Penang or Singapore and back do. 450 225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 1st June, 1881.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS,

BY THE

POLITICAL ORPHAN.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Price Rs. 2-8.

DOUBLE WALL ICE JUGS,

PRESERVE ICE OR ICED DRINKS.

CHAMPAGNE OR CLARET CUP,

At a low temperature for a much longer period than other vessels. The constant use of them is attended with

GREAT CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY.

Richly plated with silver, in a variety of handsomely chased patterns, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

TREACHER & CO.'S SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA, and guaranteed to be

Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter

	Cash.	Credit.
Small-size Tins	Rs. 0 10	0 12
Double-size Tins	„ 1 0	1 2

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,

Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists.

PERFUMERY.

A fresh supply of the delightful

ESSENCES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

MANUFACTURED BY

LUBIN OF PARIS,

COMPRISING

Forget-me-not,	Kiss-me-Quick,	Patchouli,
Frangipani,	Millefleur,	White Rose,
Jasmine,	Moss Rose,	Ylang-ylang, and
Jockey Club,	Opopomax.	Other Perfumes.

UNEQUALLED FOR

STRENGTH, PERMANENCE, AND FRAGRANCE.

Small Bottles, each ..... Cash Rs. 2-4

Larger Bottles, each ..... „ „ 3-8

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

OZO

Is a pleasant, bright, and sparkling Beverage, prepared with scrupulous regard to the requirements of caste, and may be partaken of by all classes, Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsees and Jews alike. The effects of Ozo in renovating the system are wonderful, its use being of the utmost importance in preserving and renewing a healthy state of Body and Mind.

Cash Price per dozen bottles, Rs. 3.

Inventors and Sole Proprietors,

TREACHER & COMPANY. Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

PREPARED with the very best materials and with the greatest care so as to obtain the full medicinal properties of each of the articles of which it is composed.

This preparation of the finest Jamaica root is decidedly preferable to any other form in which Sarsaparilla can be administered on account of its portability and superior efficacy.

It contains the whole active and medicinal properties of the root in the highest state of concentration, combined with the ingredients of the compound decoction ordered in the British Pharmacopœia, the beneficial effects of which, as an alterative and restorative, have been universally admitted and established by the sanction and recommendation of the most eminent practitioners of the present day.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per bottle	Rs. 2-0	2-4
„ double size	„ 3-8	4-0

SOLE MANUFACTURERS.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PURE LIME-FRUIT JUICE.

LIME-JUICE being at this season of the year an article in general demand as a beverage, it is of considerable importance that purchasers should be able to procure a genuine article.

TREACHER & COMPANY, to ensure this to their constituents, have arranged with the Monsterrat Company, Limited, proprietors of the Olveston plantations, West Indies, for regular parcels of their superior Lime-Fruit Juice, an article uniformly the product of one plantation, and expressed only from prime selected fruit.

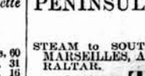
	Cash prices.
Lime-Fruit Juice, pints	Rs. 1 0
Do. do. quarts	„ 1 12
Limetta or Lime-Juice Cordial, pints	„ 0 12
Do. do. quarts	„ 1 4

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.



ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

The Celebrated

VICTORIA LOFTUS TROUPE

OF OPERATIC, DRAMATIC, AND VAUDIVILLE ARTISTS.

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 4TH.

First Time in India of the Spicy Three-Act Comedy,

THE FORBIDDEN FRUIT,

OR

CHARGE IT TO BUSTER,

Preceded by the Laughable Farce,

NAPOLEON HEMMED IN,

For the FIRST TIME HERE.

PROGRAMME.

The Entertainment will commence with the amusing absurdity,

NAPOLEON HEMMED IN.

NAPOLEON NEVER SWEAT (a negro boy of all works) ..... Mr. Jeff. de Angelis.

ARTHUR EASELE, Esq. (a rising young artist in love with Nettie) ..... Mr. James Maas.

COLONEL CORNIALIOUS CAUTION (a retired Army Contractor with a pretty Daughter) ..... Mr. H. Franklyn.

Miss ANTONETTE CAUTION (who, unlike her name, is not cautious enough to see the folly of an elopement) ..... Miss Sally de Angelis.

THE CHILD FAVOURITE,

LITTLE DOLLY LOFTUS,

IN HER BUDGET OF SONGS AND DANCES.

Overture (Selected) ..... Prof. Blakney and Mr. Williams.

THE FORBIDDEN FRUIT,

OR

CHARGE IT TO BUSTER.

CHARACTERS :

Sergt. Buster (the solid man) ..... Mr. James Maas.

Victor. Jorden—(Editor of the Daily Clarion) ..... Mr. H. Franklyn.

Lieut. Percy (of the ...th Dragoons) ..... Mr. T. B. Butler.

Mike (an Irish waiter) ..... Mr. M. Williams.

O'Brien (a guardian of the Peace) ..... Mr. H. N. Ferris.

George (office boy of the Clarion) ..... Mr. John Fulton.

Conductor (of the H. H. & H. Railway) ..... Mr. J. C. Davis.

Station Agent („ „ „) ..... Mr. Frank Frost.

Hans (a German waiter) ..... Mr. Jeff. de Angelis.

Hop Sight Loo (a Chinese linen cleanser) ..... Mr. T. B. Butler.

Lolo (a trapeze performer at the Olympic) ..... Miss Victoria Loftus.

Mrs. Victor Jorden ..... Miss Minnie Esmond.

Mrs. Sergt. Buster ..... Miss Sally de Angelis.

Sadie ..... Little Dolly.

Waiters, Ferrymen, Policemen, &c., &c.

Act 1st.—Office of the Daily Clarion, a journal of more influence than circulation.

Act 2nd.—The Grand Central Railway Station.

Act 3rd.—Corridor parlour and private supper rooms at the Greyhound Inn.

Incidental Instrumental Music ..... Prof. Blakney and Mr. Williams.

DAVIS & FROST, Directors.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MARINE BRANCH.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 16.)

HINDOSTAN—WEST COAST.

BOMBAY.

LEADING BEACONS FOR CLEARING THE S.W. PRONG, KOLABA.

NOTICE is hereby given that a tower, 80 feet high and painted black, has been erected on the North Pap (Ashwera hill), Bombay Harbour.

When kept in line with white beacon on Thull knob (Kalegaum hill) it leads clear of the South-west prong, Kolaba.

By Direction of the Government of India,

R. C. CARRINGTON, in charge of Office,

for A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr, (late I. N.),

Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 18th May, 1881.

This Notice affects the following :—

British Admiralty Chart, Nos. 2621, 737, 2736, and 826.

„ „ Sailing Directions, West Coast of Hindostan Pilot (1880), page 160.

Indian Marine Survey Chart, No. 15.

Also Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I. page 378.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MARINE BRANCH.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 17.)

AFRICA—EAST COAST.

ZANZIBAR ISLAND.

THE British Hydrographic Department has notified that the following information has been received from Captain Brownrigg, H. M. S. London, stationed at Zanzibar), relative to the progress made in the construction of lighthouses on the coast of Zanzibar island, dated 11th February 1881 :—

(1) RAS KIZIMKAZI LIGHTHOUSE.

The Lighthouse building on Ras Kizimkazi, the southern point of Zanzibar island, is intended to be about 90 feet high, square in shape.

The building had reached the height of 12 feet, and the trees had been cut down in the vicinity.

Position, latitude 6° 28' 0" S., longitude 39° 29' 15" E.

(2) LIGHTHOUSE NEAR MUNGOPANI.

The Lighthouse, situated on a cliff about 10 feet above the sea, near the village of Mungopani, 12 miles northward of Zanzibar, is about 90 feet in height and consists of a square whitewashed tower with red top.

The building was complete externally, but there was no staircase, or light apparatus.

Position, latitude 5° 56' 10" S., longitude 39° 11' 10" E.

(3) LIGHTHOUSE ON MWANA MWANA ISLAND.

The Lighthouse on the northern extremity of Mwana Mwana island, western side of entrance to Kokotoni harbour, is in course of construction, and at present about 14 feet high.

Position, latitude 5° 15' 10" S., longitude 39° 13' 10" E.

(4) RAS NUNGWE LIGHTHOUSE.

The Lighthouse on Ras Nungwe or Hog Point, the north extremity of Zanzibar island, is completed.

The light is in course of exhibition and is about 105 feet above the sea ; but its action at present is not to be relied on.

The lighthouse consists of a square whitewashed tower with red top.

Position, latitude 5° 43' 15" S., longitude 39° 17' 10" E.

By Direction of the Government of India,

R. C. CARRINGTON, in charge of Office,

for A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr, (late I. N.),

Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 20th May 1881.

This Notice affects the following :—

British Admiralty Charts, Nos. 710, 828, 70, and 748b.

„ „ Light List for 1881.

Indian Marine Survey Charts, Nos. 15b and 103a.

„ „ Light List for 1881.

Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I. page 460.

If this Notice is received on board-ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

By order of His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel,

Secretary to Government of Bombay, Marine Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MARINE BRANCH.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 18.)

MEDITERRANEAN.

SUEZ CANAL.

PORT SAID ENTRANCE—EXPERIMENTAL BUOY LIGHTED BY GAS.

INFORMATION has been received from the Egyptian Government that sanction has been given to the Suez Canal Company to place, experimentally, a buoy lighted by gas at the entrance to Port Said :—

The light is a RED light of the lowest order. It was exhibited on 11th May, 1881, and will continue to be shown for fifty days from that day.

The buoy (Pintsch system) is placed at hectometer 31, a short distance off the extremity of the western breakwater in a line with the outer-most western light-vessel, and the first of the western line of light-vessels showing red lights. It is thus an additional light on the line of red lights.

By Direction of the Government of India,

R. C. CARRINGTON, in charge of Office,

for A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr, (late I. N.),

Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 20th May, 1881.

This Notice temporarily affects the following :—

British Admiralty Charts, Nos. 233 and 234.

„ „ Sailing Directions, Mediterranean Pilot, p. II., 1877, page 253 ; and Red Sea Pilot, 1873, page 253.

„ „ Mediterranean Light List for 1881.

If this Notice is received on board-ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MARINE BRANCH.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 19.)

BAY OF BENGAL—COROMANDEL COAST.

ARMEGHON (ARMOGHAM).

EXHIBITION OF REVOLVING LIGHT.

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners No. 6, issued from this Department, 8th March 1881, relative to the temporary discontinuance of Armeghon light, telegraphic information has been received announcing that the new light will be exhibited on the 1st June, 1881.

The light will be a WHITE revolving light, showing a flash every 20 seconds, and should be visible, in clear weather, from a distance of 14 miles.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses, of the 4th order.

By Direction of the Government of India,

R. C. CARRINGTON, in charge of Office,

for A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr, (late I.N.),

Superintendent, Marine Survey of India,

Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 29th May, 1881.

This Notice affects the following :—

British Admiralty Charts, Nos. 71c, 828, 70, and 748b.

„ „ Light List for 1881.

Indian Marine Survey Charts, Nos. 15b and 103a.

„ „ Light List for 1881.

Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I. page 460.

If this Notice is received on board-ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

By order of His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel,

Secretary to Government of Bombay, Marine Department.

THE BEST, PUREST AND

MOST WHOLESOME NON-INTOXICATING DRINKS

MANUFACTURED IN INDIA.

CASH PRICE LIST.

TREACHER and Co.'s GINGER ALE, per doz. Re. 1-8.	TREACHER and Co.'s LIME-ADE, per doz. Re. 1-8.
TREACHER and Co.'s SODA WATER, per doz. as. 12.	TREACHER and Co.'s TONIC WATER, per doz. Re. 1.
TREACHER and Co.'s LEMONDE, per doz. Re. 1.	TREACHER and Co.'s GINGERADE, per doz. Re. 1.
TREACHER and Co.'s POTASH WATER, per doz. as. 12.	TREACHER and Co.'s AERATED WATER, per doz. as. 12.

TREACHER and Co.'s OZO, per doz. Rs. 3, bottles included.

TREACHER'S GINGER ALE, is highly aromatic and pleasingly pungent to the palate ; the various ingredients of which it is composed are proportioned to a nicety, and the utmost care and cleanliness ("as with all our Aerated Waters") are exercised in its production.

TREACHER'S LIME-ADE, is a delicious carbonated preparation of the Montserrat Lime Fruit Juice, an antiscorbutic, blood-purifying drink of superior character, ranking as a companion to our much admired Ginger Ale. It is cooling and refreshing at all times, healthful and suited to the present season, and being of full citricity and flavour is palatable and agreeable both as a medicinal agent and as a beverage.

TREACHER'S SODA AND POTASH WATERS, are by the aid of steam power charged with Gas at the greatest possible pressure, and thereby rendered sparkling and agreeable in the highest degree.

TREACHER'S TONIC WATER, is unequalled for delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine presented in an agreeable form.

TREACHER'S LEMONADE AND GINGERADE, are as flavoured waters celebrated for their freshness and delicious taste.

TREACHER'S OZO is a delightful sparkling health-sustaining beverage, a dissipator of mental and nervous affections, and a renewer of physical power.

TREACHER'S AERATED WATER, is thoroughly impregnated with Carbonic Acid Gas, and, being free from alkali, it is well adapted for admixture with Claret and Acid Wines. Alone it drinks sharper to the palate and with greater pungency than Soda Water.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

MANUFACTURING AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS AND AERATED BEVERAGE BOTTLERS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MONSOON CLOTHING.

WATERPROOF COATS, CAPES, CAPS, AND LEGGINGS.

Light White Vulcanized Waterproof Coats	Credit Rs. 8 8 Cash Rs. 7 12
Stout White Macintosh Coats, with the preparation between two Cotton Fabrics to prevent it from sticking during the Hot Weather	Credit Rs. 20 0 Cash Rs. 18 0
Stout White Macintosh Inverness Capes, made from the same material as the Coats abovementioned	Credit Rs. 27 8 Cash Rs. 24 12
White Vulcanized Waterproof Caps, ventilated	Credit Rs. 3 8 Cash Rs. 3 4
Light White Vulcanized Waterproof Leggings ...per pair	Credit Rs. 4 8 Cash Rs. 4 2
Stout White Vulcanized Waterproof Leggings ...per pair	Credit Rs. 5 8 Cash Rs. 5 0
Stout White Macintosh Waterproof Leggings, with the preparation between two Cotton Fabrics to prevent them from sticking during the Hot Weather	Credit Rs. 7 8 Cash Rs. 6 12
White Waterproof Cambric Sheeting, 42 inches wide	Credit Rs. 4 0 per yard Cash Rs. 3 10
Drab Macintosh Waterproof Sheeting, extra stout, 60 inches wide	Credit Rs. 6 8 per yard Cash Rs. 5 14

WATSON & CO.,

ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

TOILET NECESSARIES.

WE have received a large and well assorted stock of the undermentioned, manufactured by the best English Makers, and we particularly invite the attention of our Bombay and Mofussil Customers to the same.

Fancy Smelling Bottles.	Tooth Pastes.	Pomades (English and French).
Perfumery.	Tooth Powders.	Tooth Powders.
Soaps.	Eau de Cologne.	Nail Scissors.
Hair Brushes.	Tooth and Nail Brushes.	Bath Gloves.
Combs.	Razors.	Clothes Brushes.
Hair Douches.	Shaving Brushes.	Toilet Vinegar.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, 5, RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY.

IRON FRAME PIANOFORTES.

POSSESSING EXCELLENCIES UNSURPASSED and not obtainable in the usual WOOD FRAME instruments. The tone is POWERFUL, CLEAR, BRILLIANT and PURE, a combination of qualities rarely produced. REQUIRES LESS TUNING than any other PIANOS extant and resists all CLIMATIC INFLUENCES.

SOUNDY AAD COMPANY,

MUSIC SALOON, BOMBAY.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,

BYCULLA IRON WORKS AND METAL MART, BOMBAY.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT—NESBIT ROAD.

ENGINEERS, IRON-FOUNDERS AND IRON-MERCHANTS.

HAVING two large Engineering Workshops replete with the most modern Machinery, and each Department under skilled European control, we are in a position to execute all orders entrusted to us with despatch and care.

OUR FOUNDRIES are capable of turning out 12 tons of castings per day and single castings up to 20 tons weight. Brass, Gun Metal and Phosphor Bronze Castings made to order.

SMITHIES.—With several Steam Hammers, Swaging Machines, and 44 Forges we can execute orders of the heaviest and most varied character.

BRIDGE and GIRDER SHOPS.—Girders rivetted by Machinery ensuring accuracy and sound work ; large Roofing orders executed on the lowest terms.

MACHINE SHOPS.—With 60 Machines of various kinds and from the best Makers, we can guarantee careful execution of all work from this department.

METAL MART.

We have in Stock :—

Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines.
Tangye's Horizontal Stationary Engines.
Taylor's Patent 5 and 10 ton Steam Cranes.
Seller's Screwing Machines with automatic Die releasing and oiling apparatus.
Oil Presses, "Boomer."
J. and H. Gwynne's Invincible Centrifugal Pumps.
Hand-Pumps of various kinds.
Emery Grinding and Glazing Machines.
Emery Wheel Tooth Cleaning Machines.
Injectors and Steam Pumps.
Lathe's Drilling and Slotting Machines.
Taps and Dies by Whitworth and Chatwin.
Large Assortment of *Files* by Jowitt, Spear and Jackson, and other noted Makers.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools of all kinds.
Pig Iron of various brands.
Lowmoor, Boiler and Girder Plates.
Sheet Iron.
Bar Iron of the best Staffordshire and Swedish brands.
Gas and Water Pipes, &c.

All communications should be addressed to the BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ELPHINSTONE THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.

THE EXCELSIOR OPERA TROUPE

WILL PERFORM THIS EVENING

SATURDAY, 4TH JUNE, 1881.

An entirely new piece entitled

KHOOSRO AND GOOLROO,

The main incidents of which are founded on Shakespeare's world-renowned play of

ROMEO AND JULIET.

The play will be preceded by a Mogira, and followed by

AN AMUSING FARCE.

The Scenery for this piece has been painted by the well known Italian Artiste Signor Rua, and will be found to be the best yet seen in any theatre in Bombay, not excepting even the Gaiety. The dresses are all new and costly, and the other appointments are pucka.

A good Band will be in attendance.

Reserved seats Rs. 2, only to be had at the Theatre.

NOTICE.

THE ABKARI FARMS for 1881-82 of the Khandesh Collectorate and the Co-shared Villages of the Daug Country under the Khandesh Political Agency, will be put up to AUCTION at the Collector's Kacheri at Dhulia, on MONDAY, the 20th June, 1881. No further Notice will be inserted.

W. A. EAST,
Acting Collector, Khandesh.

Khandesh Collector's Office, Camp Kaldalbori, 31st May, 1881.

INDIAN ZEODONE COMPANY, Limited.

MESSRS. C. H. B. FORBES and Co. beg to announce that they have been appointed Sole Agents in Bombay to the INDIAN ZEODONE COMPANY, Limited, which has been recently started in England with a registered capital of £100,000. The first consignment has arrived, and orders will be executed on the following terms :—

Rs. 27 per case containing 6 dozen bottles.

RATES OF DISCOUNT.

Under 5 cases	..	..	for cash	2½ per cent
From 5 to 8 cases.	5	per cent.	„	2½ „
„ 8 to 12 „	7½	„	„	2½ „
„ 12 to 20 „	10	„	„	2½ „
„ 20 to 50 „	12½	„	„	2½ „
Above 50 „	15	„	„	2½ „

All orders should be accompanied by remittances.

RETAIL ORDERS.

For quantities less than one case will be executed by Mr. W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street, Fort.

BERENAG TEA COMPANY, ALMORA, KUMAON.

TO purchase tea direct from the manufacturer has been thoroughly proved to be a true source of Economy. Every Lady in India will find it to new advantage to deal with the Berenag Tea Company.

RATES FOR 1881.

I will deliver free of all charges at any address in India by Parcel Post, provided cash in full is sent with order—

	lbs.	Rs.	lbs.	Rs.	lbs.	Rs.
Orange Pekoe, or Mixture	.. 5	7	10	14	20	27
Pekoe do. do.	.. 5	6	10	12	20	22
Favourite Blend	.. 5	5-8	10	11	20	20
Pekoe Souchong or Mixture	.. 5	4-8	10	9	20	16
Broken Tea do.	.. 5	4	10	8	20	14

The Teas are packed in strong tin canisters.

All my Teas I guarantee to be pure and unadulterated, and to have been made with every care under skilled European supervision. Favourite Blend I strongly recommend as a really good

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 3.

THE Bank of England return for the week ending Wednesday shews a decline of 1 per cent. in the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities, but the position is still strong, and in the open market rates of discount are unchanged at 1½ per cent. on 3 months, and 1⅞ per cent. on 4 months' bills. Consols are ¼ per cent. lower at 100⅜, French Rentes ⅛ higher at 119¾, and Enfaced Rupee Paper unchanged at 86 for Fours and 91½ for Fours-and-a-half. The 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan is quoted at 103, an apparent decline of 1¼ per cent., but if the figure is correctly given, we fancy it must be at least ex-dividend.

In the General Produce markets, Cocoanut Oil, Seeds, and Wheat are all unchanged. Coffee is firm, and again partially 1s. per cwt. higher.

Reuter says that Piece-Goods in Manchester are firm with a hardening tendency inspired by Cotton, but that buyers operate very cautiously. This pretty well describes the position as reported by private messages, and for some standard makes of cloths we hear an advance of ⅛d. per piece is asked.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed strong with sales of 18,000 bales. Of this, however, only 800 were Surats, and the only movement in spot prices is an advance of ⅛d. in Americans. Surats are firm, but from what we can learn privately no more saleable so far as Liverpool is concerned; and from the Continent, although there may be a shade more inquiry, it is at prices which preclude business on the present level of rates here. In New York yesterday ready Mid.-Uplands were 1-16 per cent. higher at 11, September shipment 16 points higher at 10·80 cents per lb. The receipts at the U. S. Ports to date shew the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
Thursday's Receipts	4,000	3,200	1,000
Six days' do.	25,000	19,000	9,500
Total since 1st September.....	5,513,400	4,769,300	4,392,000

EXCHANGE.—With Bar Silver in London quoted 1-16d. per oz. lower, and almost nothing in the shape of private paper offering here, the market opened with a distinctly easier feeling at a partial decline of 1-32d., and as the day wore on, the downward tendency became more apparent, resulting eventually in a decline of a full 1-16d. Even at that the tone at the close is unquestionably weak, and to all appearance we seem likely yet to see a further fall, irrespective altogether of what the Conference question may resolve itself into at the end of the month. Closing questions are :—

Bank Bills on demand.....	1s. 7 11-16d.	per rupee.
Do. telegraphic	1s. 7¾d. to 21-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 7 25-32d.	"
Credits, 3 " " ..	1s. 7¾d. to 29-32d.	"
Documents, 3 " " ..	1s. 7 29-32d.	"
France, 3 " " ..	2f. 10c.	"

On Calcutta, demand drafts are still quoted at 1-16 per cent. premium, but 60 days' sight are now at 1-16 per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT Paper has shown increased activity to-day; a large business has been done, and prices have been subject to rapid fluctuations. At the close we quote Fours Rs. 104¼ to ⅜, Fours-and-a-half Rs. 111 5-16 to ⅝. A report is current in the bazaar that no loan at all will be brought out this season, and to this idea is partially owing the rapid improvement noted, but the real motive power lies with a ring of speculators, who, as usual, see no end to the advance, however high values may be, and under their manipulation it is impossible to say that we have yet seen the highest. That may or may not be the case, but there can be little doubt that cheap as money promises to be, Paper has now got to a point at which there is little in it either for speculators or investors.

SHARES continue firm, but are not quite so active Bank of Bombays are again ½ per cent. higher at Rs. 768½. Press Companies are unchanged. Colaba Land shares are Rs. 2½ lower at Rs. 1,025. Spinning and Weaving Mills are not quite so eagerly sought after, and in some cases are Rs. 5 lower.

COTTON has been very firm owing to the tenor of the Liverpool telegrams, and sellers are asking an advance of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy all round, but exporters seem to have little faith in the advance, and very little has been done to-day of a *bond fide* character. For Good Dhollera Rs. 186 is now asked and for Fully Good Fair Rs. 177 per candy.

SEEDS and WHEAT are still practically without change.

FREIGHTS may be called quiet but steady at previous rates. For Liverpool the feeling is perhaps a shade firmer, and 40s. is now asked for Cotton, but all other ports are the same as yesterday, and very few engagements making.

PIECE-GOODS are rather quieter again, although the clearances from the bazaar are still put at about 300 packages a day. To arrive, however, dealers appear, if anything, less disposed to operate until they see how the rains open.

COALS are quiet at previous values, no new business being reported.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	5p. ct.	768½
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	all	8 do.	795
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	135
Chartd Bank I. & C....	40,000	20	all	6 do.	275
Chartd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do.	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank.....	40,000	284	all	10½ do.	525
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	5½ do.	107xd
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	295

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbar Cotto	150	5,000	2,850	50	1,050
Albert Ginni g Co	100	500	all	18p.ct.	
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	132p.s.	425 1,055
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	375	2,500
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	20 p.s.	515
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co	600	500	all	40	415
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.....	1,400	250	all	10	61
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	860
Dhollera Press and Ginning Co.....	500	300	all	100	240
East India Press Co ..	700	1,000	1,000	50	1,075
Fort Press Co	150	8,500	8,000	300 p.s.	2,725
French Press Co	300	400	all	45 p.s.	450
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	50	455
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p.s.	320
New Indian Press	1,000	350	350	14	160
Prince of W. Press	120	.....	1,500	75	1,500
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	100	1,200
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	500	25	500
Volkart's Press Co.....	450	1,000	all	50	510

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending May 28, 1881.

Open 1,448 miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching.....	1,26,694	0	0
Merchandise.....	6,30,817	0	0
Electric Telegraph.....	8,236	0	0
Total Rs....	7,65,747	0	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,275¾ miles .....Total Rs....	5,58,944	0	0
Increase.....	2,06,803	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Sicily, 1,078 tons, Captain W. A. F. Green, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

THE steamer Northumbria, 1,221 tons, Captain H. Ohienrath, sailed yesterday for Marseilles with a general cargo.

THE steamer Harald Haarfagar, 1,353 tons, Captain A. Olsen, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Sirdhana, 2,040 tons, Captain G. N. Brown, will sail to-day for Galle and Calcutta in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Ellora, 1,513 tons, Captain S. Seward, will sail to-day for Madras and Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE A. S. N. Co.'s steamer Shahjada, 1,046 tons, Captain P. S. Budd, sailed yesterday for Tuticorin and Colombo with a general cargo.

THE brig Sulamati, 121 tons, Captain Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant, from Mangalore, (25th May), with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

THE steamer Clandon, 1,286 tons, Captain R. S. Walton, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Aden, (26th May), in ballast. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE P. and O. Co's. steamer Rohilla, 2,251 tons, Captain W. Barratt, sailed yesterday for China with China mail and cargo of 820½ chests opium and general.

THE ship Mistley Hall, 1,772 tons, Captain C. Kilvert, arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant, from Liverpool, (1st March), with a cargo of 2,650 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE steamer Wheatfield, 1,278 tons, Captain Geo. M. Wilson, arrived in harbour, on the 2nd instant from Shield (30th April), with a cargo of 1,708 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W. and A. Graham & Co.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding by the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co's. s. s. Vorwaerts, Capt. G. Marussig to-morrow at 9 a. m. For Trieste,—Lieut. Col. E. S. Reynolds and Mrs. Reynolds; Mr. and Mrs. Kleinknecht; Mr. W. Bentham; Mr. W. Homero; Mr. G. A. Marinitoch.

THE barque Dewa Gungadhur, 594 tons, Captain John Johnson, arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant, from London, (4th February,) with the following cargo :—114 cases matches, 346 cases glass, 12 cases cochineal, 40 bales cutch, 175 packages color and paints, 1,025 packages oil, 20 packages chimney, 16 packages earthenware, 30 kegs nails, 6 packages lead, 80 packages glassware, 50 bales twist, 18 cases iron safe, 16 pakages stationery, 96 barrels coal tar, 50 barrels coal pitch, 40 packages whiting, 50 cases slate pencils, 488 cases oilmanstores, 15 cases ink, 6 cases perfumery, 9 packages shafts, 150 drums linseed oil, 33 cases wine, 101 cases spirit, 28 packages papers, 250 casks beer, 20 cases provision, and many packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Edward Bates & Co.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander	From.
2	Wheatfield (s)	Wilson.....	Shield, April 30.
	Mistley Hall.....	Kilvert	Liverpool, March 1.
	Dewa Gungadhur.	Johnson	London, Feb. 4.
	Sulamati	Nacoda	Mangalore, May 25.
3	Clandon (s).....	Walton	Aden, May 26.

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
3	Hydaspes(s)	Harvey	Australia.
	Chetah.....	Braddon	Calcutta.
	Shahzada (s).....	Budd.....	Colombo
	H. Haarfager (s)..	Olsen.....	Dunkirk.
	Sicily (s)	Green	Dunkirk.
	Northumbria (s) ..	Ohlenrath ..	Marseilles.
	Rohilla (s)	Barratt	China.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Sirdhana, Brown, to Galle and Calcutta.
Steamer Ellora, Seward, to Madras and Calcutta

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Africa, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Claudon, to Marseilles.
Steamer Haunstcels, to Genoa.
Barque Tranquebar, to Mauritius.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—JUNE 2.

Gatacre, Major, 23rd Bombay N. L. I., on duty, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 1.

Rowlandson, Major, 7th Bombay N. I., on leave, to England.

June 3.

Birdwood, Lieut., 3rd Bombay N. L. I., on duty, to Belgaum.
Heathcote, Major, 98th Regt., on duty, to Purundhur.
Gatacre, Major, 23rd Bombay N. L. I., on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Shaw, Major, 28th Madras N. I., on leave, to Poona.
Swann, Lieut., 1st Grenadiers, on duty, to Mhow.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Simla, May 27.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointment :—

9th N. I.—Lieut. B. Duff, R. A., a candidate for the Bengal S. C., to be Offg. Wing Officer or probation. Dated the 13th May 1881.

Lieut. Col. H. A. McNair, Bengal Infantry, who has been permitted to resign his appointment as 2nd in Comd. 12th Bengal Cavalry, is posted to Umballa for general duty.

Capt. G. R. Price, R. A., is directed to proceed from Lucknow to Peshawar, and join O Battery, 5th Bgde., R. A. for duty.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards Capt. C. W. Boddam, 17th Foot, is directed to proceed to Nusseerabad, to join the 2nd battalion of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

The undermentioned officer is qualified for promotion to the rank of Major :—

Capt. R. Hill, 30th Foot.

The undermentioned officers, non-commissioned officers and men have passed the qualifying examination of a course of instruction in army signalling, held at Roorkee, and have received certificates as Instructors and Asst. Instructors :—

Certificates as Instructors.

1st Drgn. Gds., Lieut. W. H. Harkness, 1st March 1881; 8th Hussars, Lieut. W. K. Mitford, 2-6th Foot, 2nd Lieut. L. S. Newmarch, 2-8th Foot, Lieut. V. A. M. Fowler, 1-25th Foot, Lieut. R. H. B. Taylor 39th Foot, and Lieut. E. F. Healey, 1st April 1881; 54th Foot, Lieut. A. J. Lushington, 1st March 1881; 70th Foot, 2nd Lieut. G. F. D. Hamilton, 1st April 1881; Bengal S. C., Lieut. H. A. Deane, 1st March 1881.

Certificates as Assistant Instructors.

1st Drgn. Gds., Private G. Fitzmaurice, 1st March 1881; 8th Hussars, Lance Copl. L. Eldridge, and 8th Hussars, Private, F. Butler, 1st April 1881; 2-5th Foot, Sergt. F. Binge, 1st March 1881; 2-8th Foot, Sergt. H. Earle, 2-8th Foot, Lance Sergt. R. Lawton, and 2-8th Foot, Private W. Rallinson, 1st April 1881; 2-9th Foot, Privates J. Ormsby, T. Varndell, and K. Jackson, 1st March 1881; 1-12th Foot, Sergt. A. Mulley, 1-12th Foot, Corpl. J. Murphy, 2-14th Foot, Lance Corpl. A. King, 2-14th Foot, Private E. Loose, 1-25th Foot, Sergt. J. Warnock, and 54th Foot, Private R. Baron, 1st April 1881; 54th Foot, Private E. Waters, 4-60th Rifles, Sergt. H. Griggs, and 4-60th Rifles, Sergt. J. Flanagan, 1st March 1881; 81st Foot, Lance Corpl. H. Sculthorpe, and 88th Foot, Sergt. P. Moran, 1st April 1881; 100th Foot, Sergt. J. Duffield and 100th C. Foot, Private C. Price, 1st March 1881; Rifle Bgde., Lance Corpl. T. Paris, and Rifle Bgde. Private J. Meeke, 1st April 1881.

The undermentioned candidates passed the lower standard in Hindustanee on the 2nd May :—

Pay Mr. (Hony. Captain,) J. J. Morris, 30th Foot; and J. S. Walker, 51st Foot; Surgns. G. M. Russell, M. D., A. M. D.; T. Dorman, M. D., A. M. D.; E. H. Myles, M. B., A. M. D.; and D. Williams, M. D., A. M. D.; Lieuts. J. L. Keir, R. A.; F. A. Cuerton, R. A.; F. E. Cuerton, R. A.; J. M. Grierson, R. A.; L. Gordon, 1-25th Foot; J. G. S. Morrice, 34th Foot; E. F. H. McSwiney, 40th Foot; C. F. G. Young, on probation 6th N. I. 62nd Foot; A. W. Brooke, 65th Foot; B. W. R. Usher, on probation 11th N. I., 80th Foot; and C. A. Wyncoll, on probation 5th N. I., 88th Foot; 2nd Lieuts. H. J. W. Hamilton, 2-2nd Foot; J. W. G. Tulloch, 2-2nd Foot; E. E. Couper, 2-6th Foot; D. M. Thompson, 1-18th Foot; J. K. Dunlop Smith, 2-22nd Foot; M. O'Z. Darcus, 40th Foot; R. H. R. Smythies, 40th Foot; and J. Strachey, 51st Foot; Riding Master J. Wilken, R. A.; Sub-Condr. J. T. Mantz, Ord. Dept.; School Master P. L. McDermott, 8th Hussars; Hospital Sergt. H. Boyd, 30th Foot; Sergts. J. Daly, H-6th R. A.; T. Clear, 1-12th Foot; and P. Jones, 51st Foot; Corporal A. Finnemore, 34th Foot; Lance Corporal H. Isaacs, 51st Foot; Gunners C. Corringham, G-A, R. H. A.; and T. Mellows, 3-9th R. A.; Privates J. Meredith, 2-2nd Foot; W. Burke, 1-17th Foot; P. Kelly, 30th Foot; C. Bond, 65th Foot; J. McAleer, 72nd Foot; and M. Hughes, 81st Foot.

With the sanction of Govt., the following order is confirmed :—

Lahore Division order, dated the 3rd May, directing Bgdr., Genl. A. H. Cobbe, C. B., to assume command of the division as a temporary measure, during the absence of Major General R. Hume, C. B., on field service, or until further orders, vice Bgdr. Genl. J. I. Murray, C. B., ordered to resume command of the Rohilcund district.

The following order is confirmed :—

Sirhind Division order, dated the 6th May, appointing Lieut. Col. H. Mc. D. De W. Douglas, S. C., to the charge of the depots, 18th Bengal Cavalry and 14th N. I. with effect from the 4th idem.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Umballa Brigade order, dated the 22nd April, appointing Capt. T. Blake-Humfrey, Bgde. Major, to the command of the depots 18 Bengal Cavalry and 14th N. I., in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 18th idem, consequent on the absence on leave of Major H. W. Shoubridge, Bengal S. C., there being no other officer available.

Ramkhet Station order, dated the 28th April, appointing Capt. T. C. Hood, 40th Foot, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, with effect from 1st idem, vice Goodwyn, Offg. as Depy. Asst. Adjt. Genl., Rohilcund district.

30th Foot.—Regtl. order, dated the 14th March, appointing Lieut. B. G. Lewis, to officiate as Instructor of Musketry with effect from the 23rd Feb. 1881, vice Lieut. J. M. Piercy granted leave on medical certificate.

CALENDAR—JUNE 1881.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter	June 5th....	8h. 10·7m.	a.m.
Full Moon	" 13th....	11h. 47·7m.	a.m.
Last Quarter	" 19th....	2h. 9·3m.	a.m.
New Moon	" 26th....	6h. 54·9m.	p.m.

Days.	Festivals, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	High Water.	Low Water.
				H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 4	.....	5 23	6 33	3 30m	8 57m
		4 1a	10 32a		
Sun. 5	Whit Sunday.	5 23	6 33	4 29m	9 0m
		4 49a	11 35a		
Mon 6	.....	5 23	6 33	5 46m	11 20m
		5 44a			
Tu. 7	.....	5 23	6 34	7 4m	0 32m
		6 42a	0 39a		
Wed 8	.....	5 21	6 34	8 13m	1 24m
		7 46a	1 46a		
Thr. 9	.....	5 21	6 35	9 12m	2 15m
		8 41a	2 49a		
Fr. 10	.....	5 21	6 35	10 4m	3 4m
		9 38a	3 44a		

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

JEEJEEBHOY—KARAKA—May 28th, at Bombay, Dosabhoy, eldest son of Hormusjee Bomonjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., to Dosibai, youngest daughter of Dosabhoy Framjee Karaka, Esq.

DEATHS.

CAMA—June 3rd, at his residence, Gowalia Tank Road, Hormusjee Bomanjee Cama, aged 28. Funeral at 3 p.m. (to-day). Deeply regretted.

MELLICAN—June 2nd, at Jail Road, Oomerkarry, Edith Blanche, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. E. A. Mellican, aged 1 year and 20 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

SHAW—GUEST—May 29th, at Poonamallee, Charles Henry Shaw, to Caroline Eliza Guest.

DEATH.

BUTFOY—May 24th, at Trivellore, Captain George Butfoy, late Barrack Master, of Bellary, aged 67 years and 2 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittance sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1881.

OUR London correspondent telegraphs that it is said that the Home Government are considering the expediency of reducing the Governorship of Madras to a Lieutenant-Governorship and appointing an Indian official thereto. When Mr. Adam was sent out there were rumours that he would prove to be the last Governor of Madras; and had the present vacancy occurred in the ordinary course of events, we think it is unfortunately too probable that a scheme which has long been threatened would have been matured. As it is, we shall be surprised if an important change of this kind is carried out in the impromptu way which will be unavoidable, if it is carried out at all just now. But it is certain that the plan has long been a favourite one with some prominent Liberal politicians.

If a Governor is appointed, our correspondent indicates that it is probable that the place will be offered to Mr. Grant Duff. If it is, we shall certainly be surprised if it is accepted. Mr. Grant Duff's prospects of rising to the front rank in political life at home do not seem, it is true, to have improved of late. It was probably felt by him as a rebuff that he was not made Secretary of State for India; and it has never been stated that he preferred the Under Secretaryship for the Colonies even to his old subordinate post in the India Office. But he takes a keen interest in the political struggle at home, and he is ambitious. Unless he has reason to think that he has climbed as high in office as he is likely to do, we hardly fancy that he will care to accept the gilded banishment of Madras.

MANY months ago, as our readers may recollect, we stated that we had reason to think it probable that the office of Foreign Secretary to the Supreme Government would next be filled by Mr. (now Sir) Lepel Griffin, and that the present incumbent would be promoted to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North-Western Provinces. Still more recently we repeated the statement; and from information which has just reached us, we feel certain that the arrangement of which we have twice given a forecast can only be prevented by circumstances at present unforeseen. As matters now stand, the official changes will be made in the manner we have described. Our Lahore contemporary has recently, we noticed, enumerated certain officials whose claims and qualifications for the office are of course noteworthy. Mr. Girdlestone, for example, has done good service as Resident in Nepaul. He is a civilian of seventeen or eighteen years' standing, and of considerable experience. Mr. Henvey's claims, again, are in some ways superior to Mr. Girdlestone's. In the first place Mr. Henvey is the senior of the two; his service dates from 1861. In the second place, Kashmir, the Residentship of which he holds, is politically more important than landlocked Nepaul, a country which is even more inaccessible to its northern neighbours than to ourselves, and which is untroubled by Afghan and other inconveniently undefined neighbouring territories, as Kashmir is. Colonel Bradford's administration of Rajpootana again has been very successful; but the choice of Colonel Bradford is not probable, if only on account of the howl of indignation which it would raise among all grades of the Civil Service. The Secretariat is distinctly at present a civilian preserve; and under present arrangements it is, we think, desirable that it should remain so. Passing over Colonel Bradford's case, we come to that of Sir Lepel Griffin. In the first place he is senior to the civilians we have already named, his service dating from 1860. He has the reputation of being a good worker. His published researches into local history are favourably spoken of as regards their information and style. But his chief present advantage over the other officers named lies probably in the experience he has recently gained in frontier politics. The Foreign Secretary should be well posted up in frontier and Afghan subjects, and this Sir Lepel has been, first, as Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government and subsequently as the Viceroy's representative at Kabul during the later months of the Afghan war. It is perhaps a pity that he contrived so successfully to keep in the background the excellent opinions he now holds on these subjects during the late *regime*. Had he spoken as plainly when Lord Lytton was coming in as he did when Lord Lytton was going out, his chance of the coveted prize might have been even stronger than it, as we believe, is. The out-going Foreign Secretary, Sir A. C. Lyall, will probably find in the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North-West Provinces and Oudh a fitting reward for past services and well earned rest. The Foreign Office is the heaviest worked appointment under the Supreme Government, and though Lieutenant-Governorships are not exactly sinecures, they are to a very considerable extent ornamental. They are the placid streams which, after their devious career in mountain, land, and dale, slide down gently to become lost in the roaring ocean of London. Sir George Couper has been a long time on his way to the stage of absorption. It is nearly thirty-five years since India first beheld him, and the satrapy of Allahabad could now afford to spare him. While we are on this subject, we may remark that other great changes of the kind are impending in the North. We hear from Simla that Sir Robert Egerton says good-bye to the Punjab next spring; in other words, that his term of service will not be extended, as was the case with his predecessor. Sir Robert Egerton is younger by a year or two officially, that is, than Sir George Couper. Who is to succeed him? We have heard it said that our neighbour, Mr. P. S. Melvill, of Baroda, was the coming man. We doubt, however if Mr. Melvill, who is, we believe, of about Sir George Couper's own standing, would care to take up the appointment even if it were offered him. We fancy that Mr. (now Sir) C. Aitchison is the coming man there. Mr. Artchison's career has been a singularly brilliant one; and he at least deserves all the reward due to a man in high place who maintains unpopular opinions at the risk of perilling his own advancement. His appointment will be received with general satisfaction, and we may note that if the news about Lord Camperdown is correct, we shall, in that case, have the ancient Presidencies of Madras and Bombay governed by Scotchmen of title, while the Punjab falls under the rule of a man of the people from the "good town" of Edinburgh.

IN another column we give all the most important paragraphs in the last issued "Statement exhibiting the moral and material progress and condition of India," which refer to Bombay or the Bombay Presidency. These "Statements," which are presented to the House of Commons yearly in virtue of an Act of Parliament, have of course only a sort of reflected interest for us. They are compiled in the main out of Administration Reports which might be read—we should not like to say that they are read—by people in India many months before they are "boiled down" by one of the permanent officials of the India Office for the information of our rulers. In the present instance, too, the usual gap between the time of issue of the "Statement" and that of the events to which it refers is abnormally large. The year treated of is 1878-79, and we are now in the middle of 1881. We notice that the Statement was ordered by the House of Commons to be printed so far back as September 1880. That would have been late enough in all conscience, considering that quite eighteen months had then passed since the close of the year whose events the statement records. We are unable to conjecture why a further delay of eight months has been allowed to elapse between the order to print and the appearance of the pamphlet. We suppose that the delay which—except perhaps in codification—inheres in all things Indian, clings to them even when transplanted to the banks of the Thames. And we can only hope that this conspicuous instance of the rate at which work is got through in the office of the Secretary of State himself, will not be thrown away on these lesser gods who are so fond of growling, if the *pabulum* they are apt to take long months to digest, is not served up to them exactly at the moment it was ordered.

However, as far as the public in India are concerned, this Statement of course might have been still longer of appearing than it has been. It interests us now, not from any novelty in the facts—though for that matter, even in 1881 it is surely news to learn that the pattern of public conveyance introduced in 1879, was as "convenient" as it was "new"—as from the natural curiosity to mark the way in which Indian contemporary history is presented to the ordinary members of the House of Commons, and the occasional slight criticisms to which the dry statement of facts is occasionally subjected. For these reasons we have thought it desirable to put before the reader the chief paras. which more immediately concern ourselves; and a few remarks on the extracts we have made, and on the Statement in general may perhaps not be out of place.

In the very first chapter of the Statement—Administration and Legislation—our curiosity is rewarded by a phenomenon for which nothing known to us could have prepared us, accurate and complete as one's information in India about the precedence of all things visible and invisible has always been supposed to be. The chapter begins, as is fit, with the Secretary of State at Home, and the Viceroy and Governor-General in India. It passes on to the men appointed to rule over the various provinces of the Empire—putting, we regret to have to say, all the little Lieutenant-Governors, down to the Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, in this connection before the Governors of the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay. And then it goes straight to—the Municipalities! Not even a solitary Collector or Under-Secretary is interposed, in the India Office account of the "Administration" of the country, between the Honourable Sir Ashley Eden, and that Municipal Corporation which Sir Ashley Eden looks on as continuing to enjoy a precarious and discreditable existence only because he has himself stayed his destroying hand, from an impulse which he can hardly account for. It will be universally felt that this is not as it should be. Might we suggest that a deputation of junior civilians should be sent home, before the next Statement is due, to assure the Secretary of State that he has been misled in a matter of some importance, and that the Municipalities which are allowed to hold meetings for conversation in India, have really nothing to do with the "Administration" of the country, and would be more appropriately treated under the head of Public Works or Trade, or something of that kind.

Of the other chapters in the Statement we can to-day notice only that on Justice and Police, in connection with which we desire to call very special attention to an admission made with regard to nearly every province, which demands, we venture to think, the careful consideration of the authorities. In the debate on the abolition of corporal punishment in the Army this year one of the speakers opposed to the change taunted the majority with being so squeamish about a few isolated cases, which were in his opinion necessary evils, while they continued to be responsible for a state of things in India under which men were flogged at the rate of 1,000 a day. We do not know where the speaker got his figures, and we do not mean to vouch for their accuracy; but it will be remembered that a few days ago, in discussing the last Bengal Prison Report, and the statistics given with regard to the prisoners' rations there, we animadverted on the fact that the cases in which it had been found, or thought, necessary to inflict corporal punishment on prisoners were alarmingly on the increase. In this Statement it is said, we notice, that "a new and more economical scale of diet" had been introduced into the prisons of Bengal—with the results which are now before the world. At the same time we are told that in these jails sustained efforts were made in the year 1878-79 to "increase the discipline and penal character of all the jails"—a remark which also receives a significant commentary from the facts dwelt on in the article to which we have already referred. We are exceedingly jealous with regard to punishment of this kind, inflicted at the discretion of the jail authorities, and admittedly growing in the rate of frequency and in severity. It will be seen from one of our extracts that in our own prisons in Bombay recourse was had to corporal punishment more often in 1878 than in 1877. We should be glad to know if this increase in the rate has continued. If it has, we think the subject deserves more attention at the hands of the authorities and the public than it is now receiving. Any one, according to the famous saying, can govern with a state of siege; and we have no doubt that whipping a prisoner is a course which often commends itself as likely to save much superfluous trouble. But an increase in the rate of such punishments is a phenomenon which is exceedingly unpleasant, and may point to a state of things for which the bland remark that "it seems to have been necessary" furnishes a very inefficient check. The number of cases throughout British India in which corporal punishment was inflicted by order of a Magistrate was for the year 75,223. This accounts for about one-fifth of the cases required to make the 1,000 a day relied on by the speaker in the House of Commons. We trust we are not to suppose that the balance is made up by cases occurring within the jails.

There are a good many curious details given in the Statement as to the "experiments" tried in the course of the year in the way of ascertaining how little a prisoner can be got to live on. It is becoming painfully clear that this species of vivisection is being, or rather, as we hope we may say, has been, carried on to a much larger extent than the public have any idea of. The "experiments" would seem in some cases to have been conducted much on the principle of the man in the story book, who, with a similar scientific object, reduced the amount of his horse's "feed" every day, but unfortunately lost his horse, by a vexatiously premature death, just when he had got its allowance down to a single straw. Thus in the N. W. P. and Oudh we find that "a lower scale of diet was introduced experimentally during the year, in the case of short-term prisoners, which was found *sufficient to keep prisoners in health for a few months* [what became of them afterwards?], provided no hard labour was exacted from them." We are sorry to say that we cannot add that we see any statement to the effect that hard labour was *not* exacted from these victims of science; and the presumption, it will be noted, is all the other way. But it *is* observed, with no appearance of what Sir Robert Egerton calls in a passage quoted in the Statement "false sentiment," that whereas in the year before this experiment the health of the prisoners in those provinces had been extremely good, in spite of the crowded state of the jails, "exactly opposite results were recorded in regard to the vital statistics of 1878." We cannot say that we are at all surprised at this, or that we entertain any doubt that if similar "experiments" were carried out on the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West and his *entourage*, similarly satisfactory results might be achieved.

A CALCUTTA paper publishes a Minute by Sir Richard Garth on the "reigning" draft of the Small Cause Courts Bill. Sir Richard expresses great satisfaction at the improvements which have been effected in the Bill. But there are still certain sections to which he takes exception. Sir Richard would leave the Small Cause Courts their jurisdiction in regard to immoveable property; and in this connection an appalling story is told of a suit lately tried on the Original Side of the Calcutta High Court land worth some Rs. 250 or 300, which was disposed of at a cost to the country in the judge's time alone of about Rs. 2,000. The story, we say, is appalling. Clients' costs are for the consideration of themselves and their lawyers for but that the country should spend Rs. 2,000 in adjudicating such a case when Rs. 500 would have sent plaintiffs and defendants away equally contented, does appear to the lay mind to be perfectly monstrous. Such cases, Sir Richard says, ought to be tried in the Small Cause Courts, and if that will save us any of our money, we cordially agree with him. Sir Richard hints, we may say in passing, very vigorously that he suspects that the real motive of this part of the Bill is to smooth the way for an old hobby of Sir Richard Temple's—the introduction into the Presidency towns of mofussil judges for the purpose of deciding cases which are now to be removed from the Small Cause Courts, and which the High Court will be very unwilling to entertain. Any such step Sir Richard will stoutly oppose; but if there is any such feeling in the mind of the Legislative member, the Chief Justice of Calcutta desiderates an "honest expression" of the fact.

Sir Richard is of opinion that power should not be given to make defendants not resident in the Presidency towns parties to cases t

TELEGRAMS.

THE *STATESMAN* LIBEL CASE.

(FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 3, 5-15 P.M.

The Attorney-General has directed a *nolle prosequi* in this case, which is consequently brought to an end.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF MADRAS.

(FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 3, 9-4 P. M.

It is not yet settled who is to succeed the late Hon'ble Mr. Adam as Governor of Madras. Mr. Grant Duff's name is mentioned; but it is considered doubtful whether he will be appointed It is affirmed, on apparently good authority, that the India Office are considering the advisability of reducing the Presidency of Madras to a Lieutenant-Governorship and of appointing an Indian official thereto.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA VOLUNTEER BALL.

SIMLA, JUNE 3.

The Simla Volunteer Ball was a great success. It was given in the Benmore Rink, and was very numerously attended, about six hundred being present. Amongst the guests who honoured the ball with their presence were the Marquis and Marchioness of Ripon, Sir Donald and Lady Stewart, Sir Robert and Lady Egerton. Nearly all the Civil and Military officers in Simla were there. The supper, which was unexceptionable, was provided by Mr. Peliti in the adjacent concert room. It is generally considered one of the best Mr. ever gives in Simla. All praise is due to Colonel Peterson and the officers of the Simla Volunteers.

THE DEATH OF MR. LE BRETON AT MOUNT ABU.

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 3.

Mr. Maurice Le Breton, Deputy Postmaster-General, Rajputana, died at Mount Abu yesterday morning (Thursday), from the effects of wounds inflicted by a tiger on Saturday last. He was badly clawed, and only escaped being killed on the spot by climbing a tree. Mr. Le Breton did excellent service in Afghanistan, for which he was made a C.I.E.

VICEROY'S AIDE-DE-CAMP.

Lord Alwyn Compton, 10th Hussars, will shortly join the Viceroy's personal staff as an A.-D.-C.

THE ROBBERY AT LAHORE.

LAHORE, JUNE 3.

Not more than three thousand rupees have as yet been recovered of the thirty thousand stolen from the treasury in the Fort here. The money has been taken out daily during the month of May and buried in a variety of places. One man has gone with a detective thirty miles by railway to point out a place in the jungle where he has secreted his share.

THE LAHORE RESERVOIR.

Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee and Co., the contractors for the water-works here, decline responsibility, blaming the Public Works Department for the destruction of the reservoir. Their work was apparently good. Further investigation shows the walls were much cracked, owing possibly to bad foundations. Several houses damaged by the water have been abandoned by the tenants.

HYAT KHAN.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* states on excellent authority that the statement of Hyat Khan's acquittal is entirely unfounded.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]
(By Red Sea Cable.)

RESULT OF THE OAKS.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

The following is the result of the race for the Oaks run this day:—

Thebais	...	...	...	... 1
Lucy Glitters	...	...	...	... 2
Myra	...	...	...	... 3

THE LAND LEAGUE.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

In the House of Commons last night the Premier, replying to a question, said there was no foundation for the statement which had been made that the Government in Ireland had advised the suppression of the Irish Land League.

SERIOUS AFFRAY IN IRELAND.

A serious affray has taken place between the police and the peasantry in the district of Ennis. The police, whilst assisting in serving writs, were repeatedly attacked by the peasants, who were armed with Snider rifles. One man was killed and many were wounded.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF MADRAS.

The *Daily Telegraph* and *Morning Post* both publish a paragraph stating that the Earl of Camperdown has been offered the Governorship of Madras.

Mr. Goschen resumed his seat in the House of Commons last night.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, JUNE 2.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, JUNE 2.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Patna, outward bound for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here this afternoon.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed strong. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera ..... 4¾d.

The Manchester Market has been firm with hardening tendency inspired by cotton, but buyers operate very cautiously.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight.	1s. 7 11-16d.	
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103 ex-coupon.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	85	
4 do. do.	91¼	
3 do. Consols for account...	100⅜	
5 do. French Rente.....	119½	
Bar Silver	51⅛.	

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£13,700,000,	Dec.	£400,000
Bills Discounted	£19,500,000,	Inc.	£300,000
Bullion	£25,900,000,	Dec.	£100,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 46 per cent.

Departure—Khalif.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1881. Farht.

At 6 a.m.	83·6
,, 10 a.m.	89·9
,, 2 p.m.	91·8
,, 4 p.m.	90·2

THURSDAY NIGHT, JUNE 2, 1881.

At 10 p.m.	84·3

THE telephone is said to be giving great satisfaction in Simla, where the distances between the various military offices are often the cause of much delay.

THAT there was no suttee the other day in Nepaul after the death of the Maharajah Adiraj was due in a great measure, it is said, to the dying words of the late Prince, who desired that no such crime should be committed.

THE report of the measures adopted in the Central Provinces for exterminating wild animals and snakes during the year 1880 shows that the total number of persons killed was 1,280, of whom no less than 991 are reported to have died from snake-bites; 3,750 cattle perished, the tigers accounting for 2,385.

THE Governor-General in Council has sanctioned the grant of a superannuation pension of Rs. 5,000 a year to Mr. E. C. George, the Presidency Postmaster at Calcutta, on the ground of his long and meritorious services.

THE temporary appointment of a fourth Judge to the Bench of the Chief Court of the Punjab will not, it is stated, take place until after the vacation in October next.

THERE exists perfect harmony and good feeling between the Hindus and Mahomedans of Lahore, the local paper says, and there is no sign of any hostility breaking out. The Hindu Chiefs of Lahore have not only liberally, as many copies of the *Jawab khat sobai*—the pamphlet whose obscene language was calculated to arouse ill-feeling amongst the Mahomedans—as they could get hold of, but also several other old books of a similar description.

THE report of the death of the Amir of Bokhara is now stated to have been untrue. Syad Abdul Malik, the heir-apparent of the Bokhara throne, who quarrelled with his father, the Ameer, for making peace with the Russians, and who has been staying at Peshawar since the deportation of Yakoob Khan, has received a mission from Turkestan to dissuade him from an attempt to return to Bokhara, which, he is informed, would place him in a position of danger. At the same time the Amir of Kabul denies him admission into his territories. The prince has an allowance of Rs. 50 a day. Of his seven brothers, who are with their father, only one carries on correspondence with him.

THERE appears to have been an unusually active intercourse of late between Kabul and the Peshawur frontier. One of the latest departures for Kabul is that of a Barukzye gentleman, a *jaghirdar* in the British territory. Two others have accompanied him, and they travel *vid* Tirah. The Khan of Dir, supposed to be subject to the Akhoond of Swat, has alsosent a messenger to Kabul. The Syad Bashir, who lately set himself up as king in the Maidan of Tirah, and who for some months managed to keep together a force of Afridis, is believed to have gone to the same quarter.

WITH regard to the attempt that is being made in England to re-open the question of Yakub Khan's deportation, the *Englishman* says:—"It is true that one or two members of the Council, though admitting that the evidence against Yakub was strong, were opposed to the course of deporting him; but they based their opposition on the ground of political inexpedience. One member did indeed object to the decision arrived at by the Court of Inquiry on the ground that the evidence would not be sufficient to procure a conviction in a regular court of law. On the other hand, several of the chief legal authorities in the country, amongst them, we believe, the Chief Justice of Bengal, who considered the decision, held it to be a just one, taking into account the great difficulty of procuring the evidence and the necessarily private character of the trial."

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* notes that General Greaves, Adjutant-General of the Army, has not been decorated with a K. C. B. "It makes one laugh to think that Colonel C. C. Johnson, the Quarter-Master-General, has received that distinction, and that his brother-officer has been overlooked. Comparisons are odious, and we do not wish to weigh the claims of the one officer against the other; but this we may say, that if there are many officers in India superior to General Greaves, in natural gift, accomplishments, integrity, and assiduity, we shall be glad to hear of them. The Qr.-Mr.-Genl.'s duties were of consequence no doubt; but the heaviest and most important share of the work during the late campaign fell to the Adjutant-General. What is the principle on which such honours are distributed? Or has principle anything to do with them? We have heard it said that, as one of the Wolseley school, General Greaves is not much loved at the Horse Guards, and that this accounts for the non-bestowal of the decoration. One does not like to attribute paltry jealousies to so distinguished an institution as the Horse Guards, and so exalted a personage as its Chief; but at the risk of being thought rude, we venture to suggest that there may be something in the explanation. We are less reluctant to characterise the omission as a clear instance of injustice. These distinctions are only valuable as signs of approval of service rendered; and as their absence may often suggest an unwarrantable inference, they should be given impartially or not at all."

THE Persian Envoy sent from Teheran to congratulate the Emperor of Russia on his accession to the throne had an audience with his Majesty at Gatchina, and returned to St. Petersburg highly pleased with the reception accorded to him. The Ambassador, it is stated, presented a diamond hilted sword, a ring of most exquisite turquoise, estimated to be worth 400,000 roubles, together with an autograph letter from the Shah.

A PLOT to assassinate King Humbert has, according to a private letter printed by one of the London daily papers, been discovered by the Italian police. The suspected mandatory is an Italian, who came to Rome accompanied by a fellow-countryman, known to the police as a member of the International. The one charged with the execution of their design is now under the close surveillance of the police. Simultaneously with the appearance of the two men a number of boxes containing explosive materials for the tunnelling of St. Gothard were stolen.

Life considers it due both to Mr. Gladstone and to the late Lord Beaconsfield to deny a report which has appeared in certain quarters to the effect that the last time they met they could not help showing their mutual dislike to each other. "I know that the last time they met they had a perfectly friendly conversation about the propriety and legality of letting a septennial Parliament run its full course."

THE romantic stories of missing persons which from time to time make their appearance in the newspapers receive a kind of official confirmation from a Parliamentary return just issued of cases of probate or administration granted on mere presumption that the missing parties are dead. Altogether about 180 persons have, it appears, unaccountably disappeared in the five years 1873—77, leaving property of some value behind them. In no case has occasion been found to revoke one of these grants; though a case is mentioned of one Randolph Payne, who returned alive, though his will had been proved in 1879 on what appeared to have been satisfactory evidence that he had died at sea, at Barmouth—even the precise year, month, and day of his supposed decease having been held to be proved. One of the absentees had been missing since 1831. In the case of a lady described as "Sarah, Countess of Mandeville, the Court refused a grant, though she was stated to have made no sign since 1857.

MARSHAL BENEDEK's last will and testament is somewhat touching. Written in 1873, the will begins:—"I have a long, laborious, and active soldier's life behind me, but for all that I write my last wishes with peace and in a sound mind. I have never tried to make money, and never known how to keep it. I have been a loyal, true, and brave soldier, am, it is true, a creedless, but a humble Christian. I look forward to my end with a quiet conscience, and herewith expressly declare that I leave behind me no memoirs or other biographical material. All my notes and diaries on the campaign of 1866 I have burned with my own hands." The Marshal goes on to say that in the winter of that year he had promised the Archduke Albert to take his reflections with him to the grave. "This promise was perhaps a hasty one, but it is the best testimony I can give to my character as a soldier." He goes on to mention the rebuke administered to him for his conduct of the campaign by the Austrian Government on the 10th of December, 1866, and its publication in the newspapers, and a sob seems to break through the veteran's voice as he does so. "I have taken it in silence, and now for seven years past bear my hard and painful lot with philosophy and resignation. I am at peace with myself and all the world, but all my soldier's poetry is gone." He speaks of his wife, and thanks her from his heart "for all her love and goodness to me; above all, do I thank her that she bore my soldier's unhappiness by my side with such reasonableness and resignation." A word for three of his old friends and comrades follows, and the old man concludes: "And therewith enough"—*und damit basta!*

ANOTHER new discovery by Professor Graham Bell, the inventor of the photophone, is announced from Philadelphia. It is, indeed, a development of the latter instrument; and as its name, spectrophone, implies, it enables one actually to hear the spectrum produced by any substance. The principle on which the invention rests is the ascertained fact that light passing through any substance produces a sound characteristic of the particular substance; all matter, Mr. Bell prophesied when he announced the discovery of the photophone, would probably be found to possess sonorous properties of the same nature as those manifested by the discs of selenium used in that instrument. Recent experiments by Professor Tyndall have confirmed this prediction; any liquid or gas placed in a test-tube and exposed to the action of a beam of light condensed upon it by a lens can be made, by means of an interrupter, to emit musical tones. Mr. Bell carried on his experiments with various substances, as carbon, disulphide, lampblack, sulphuric ether, etc., and while in some substances the loudest sounds are obtained from the red end of the spectrum, in others they come from the visible part; so that the general conclusion arrived at is that sounds are produced in any substance by the rays which it absorbs. Porous and fibrous substances give loud sounds, such as common wool or worsted.

IF it be true that the French are congratulating themselves on their easy success over the Khroumirs as affording a proof that the army is in a state of efficiency for war, the *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks, they are falling once more into an error which has cost them dear, and may do so again. Little wars are no criterion whatever of the state of an army, and it is probable that India and Africa have done far more to spoil than to train the forces of England and France. No army can be tested except by a struggle with other civilized troops, and it is probable that autumn manœuvres might be made better practice than skirmishes with savages. Besides, the French have not even put their new organization to any trial whatever on this particular occasion. They have done precisely what the late Government did when making up regiments for the Cape and Afghanistan, that is, they have thrown over their whole scheme of mobilization, made no use whatever of the reserves, but cut up a large number of home battalions in order to bring to full strength those which were going to the seat of war.

GENERAL BOURBAKI has just been struck off the Active List of the French Army. This act on the part of the Cabinet appears to have excited a considerable amount of indignation in the Army, confirming the opinion of those officers who think no good thing can come out of the Republic. There can be no doubt about General Bourbaki having done the State much service; his exploits in Algeria still live in the camp-fire songs of the Colony where he formed his Turcos. He distinguished himself in the Crimea and Italy, and during the Franco-German war exhibited great energy, first in the battles round Metz, and then in command of the Army of the East. It is true that in a moment of despair, perplexed by contradictory orders, he attempted to commit suicide; but M. Thiers not only overlooked this act, but appointed the General to the command of the most important of the eighteen French Army corps, that which has its head-quarters at Lyons. From this post, General Bourbaki was removed after the fall of Marshal Mac-Mahon; but then he had held his command beyond the usual time. The *Army and Navy Gazette* believes that in removing General Bourbaki from the Active List, the French Government has not exceeded the letter of the law, but it has resorted to a measure which does it little credit, and will certainly alienate the good-will of a large body of officers.

M. FRANCISQUE SARCEY, the well-known dramatic critic, has been called to account by M. Prudhon for having incidentally referred to that actor's "vague eye, open mouth, languishing voice, and pretentious silly air," as better fitting him than M. Got for the part which the latter plays in M. Pailleron's new comedy at the Théâtre Français. Happily it appears that the steps taken to bring about a hostile encounter have ended only in a pacific arrangement, the critic explaining that he referred not to M. Prudhon, the private individual, but only to M. Prudhon, the comedian. At the same time M. Sarcey stoutly insists that the eye and the mouth and even the nose of an actor are public property, and open at least to fair criticism when taken in relation to a given impersonation.

JUST now, when people are talking a good deal about the forms of oath and affirmation, some interest (remarks the *Pall Mall Gazette*) attaches to a curious scene which took place the other day in the police court of a large north-country town, when it was found necessary to swear in two Chinamen as witnesses. The Chinese custom provides that the oath shall be administered after the breaking of a saucer, and after a little delay two were procured. The Chinese interpreter took one of them in his hands, and, kneeling down, tried to break it on the edge of the witness-box. It proved, however, to be strong, and only after seven or eight trials was he successful in breaking it. The broken pieces flew in all directions and caused "policemen, reporters, and witnesses to bow their heads with a sudden sense of self-preservation." The interpreter, who escaped with a severely cut finger, then repeated the oath after the clerk: "You shall tell the truth, and the whole truth; the saucer is cracked, and if you do not tell the truth, your soul shall be cracked like the saucer." The other Chinaman, though cutting his finger a little, was more fortunate, as, being a "powerful man, he succeeded in demolishing the article at his second attempt."

A VERY dramatic Assize Court trial, ending in an acquittal, is reported from Perpignan. The murderer was a pointsman on the Perpignan and Pyrenean Railway, named Gaudere, and his victim a Custom-house guard on the Spanish frontier, named Ducamp. The murder was committed in the tunnel of Balitre. It was found out on January 17th. The stoker of a luggage train on passing out of the tunnel noticed stuck in a wheel of his engine a human arm. He stopped the train. Some railway employés went with torches to explore the tunnel. They followed the trace made by the bleeding arm, and soon found a mutilated foot. Then they came on fragments of a human body, lettered clothing belonging to a Customs uniform, and a kepi, near which there was a head freshly torn from the trunk. Beside it there was Gaudere crouching against the wall. Seeing the men with the torches, he cried, "Ducamp has been killed, and that is his head." Interrogated, Gaudere, trembling, told how he and Ducamp, having quarrelled into Spain to drink, were returning on foot by the tunnel, when they saw an express train behind them. One of them had time to get out of its way, and in holding himself against the tunnel wall had received some injuries. The other was seized in the engine machinery. This was not believed, and further investigation brought to light the fact that Gaudere had attacked Ducamp in the tunnel; that a life and death struggle ensued, in which the frontier guard was worsted. The luggage train finished him. As to Gaudere's motives, he had been a smuggler, and Ducamp had watched him closely and gained as an auxiliary Gaudere's wife. An adroit advocate represented to the jury that the pointsman was distracted by well-founded jealousy, and thus obtained his acquittal.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.
(3rd June 1881.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast from Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Ther. in Reading at 10 a.m. shade.	Wind. Direction and force.	Mean velocity	Rain.
	Ins.	Dgs		Mls. p. hr.	Ins.
Kurrachee...	29·674	89·0	W	9	0·00
Surat.....	·716	90·5	W	19	0·00
Bombay.....	·751	89·9	W	15	0·00
Ratnagiri....	·803	83·8	W fresh	..	0·00
Karwar.....	·816	85·5	(N N W) strong (and)	..	0·23
Mangalore...	·831	85·4	W N W	4	0·03
Calicut	·852	89·7	N W	11	0·33
Cochin	·879	87·5	W N W	3	0·60
Masulipatam.	·802	91·0	W	..	0·00
Madras.....	·718	91·0	W N W	9	0·02
Negapatam ..	·720	90·0	W	12	0·00

SUDDEN DEATH OF A SHIP CAPTAIN.

AN inquest was held on Thursday evening by Dr. Blaney, the Corner, on board the ship Serendib, on view of the body of James Worsley. Deceased was the captain of the ship Serendib, belonging to the Ceylon Government (at present undergoing repairs at the Prince's Dock), and died suddenly on board his vessel from apoplexy. The following evidence was recorded by the Coroner:—

Mr. Joseph Reynolds deposed:—I am the Chief Officer of the ship Serendib, now lying in the Prince's Dock, and live on shore at the Waverley Hotel. Deceased was the commander of the ship Serendib. His age was about 50 years. He had lived on shore for the last four and a half months, but the day before yesterday he went on board to live for the purpose of superintending the repairs of the ship. He was a sober, steady man. I never saw him under the influence of liquor. I was on board the ship from 8 o'clock yesterday morning until 7 in the evening, and from 10 p.m. for the remainder of the night. Deceased complained of a slight headache, but was otherwise quite well. He was not under medical treatment. I left the ship at 10 o'clock this morning. The deceased was then in his cabin writing. I returned about 2 p.m., when deceased was lying in the bunk in his cabin. He told me that a doctor or chemist had seen him, and had told him to lay by for two or three days, as he thought he had been much in the sun lately. He also told me that he had been to the Fort on business to-day while I was away, and had gone to two or three places. He had driven about in his brougham, and did not say he was exposed to the sun. I left him and was away about ten minutes, when I was called by one of the stewards. I went to his cabin and found him in convulsions, frothing slightly at the mouth and unconscious. The convulsions passed off about a minute after I went into the cabin, and he began to breathe stertorously. The surface of his body was hot. I sent for a doctor, and finding that he had not come I went on board of the P. & O. Company's steam-ship Rohilla and brought Dr. Daly, but when we returned Dr. Daly said the deceased was dead, and that he had died from apoplexy.

Mr. R. L. Sands deposed:—I am a merchant of the firm of Framjee, Sands and Company, and live at the Byculla Club. Our firm are the agents of the Ceylon Government. The steam-ship Serendib belongs to that Government, and I knew the deceased. I have known him for the last five years. I saw him alive at 1 p.m. to-day, when he came to my office on business. When I shook hands with him I remarked to him that his hand was very hot. He replied "Yes, I am not feeling well; I have been to Kemp's and got a bottle of medicine." He produced the bottle from his pocket, and I saw that it was a saline powder similar to fruit salt, and that it was one of Kemp's own preparations. Deceased also said that Mr. Kemp had told him he had been too much in the sun, and should lay up for two or three days. I recognize the bottle now shown me; it is marked "Summer effervescent and purifying saline." The deceased transacted what business he had in my office and left in about five minutes. I heard of his death about 2-50 p.m. Deceased appeared to me to be an exceedingly sober, steady man.

Salvador Barretto deposed:—I am steward of the ship Serendib now lying in the Prince's Dock. I work on board all day and go on shore at night. I came on board at 8 o'clock this morning. Deceased did not look well, but he did not complain. He did not take his breakfast with appetite. He took only water and tea. He had breakfast in his cabin. After breakfast he dressed and went on shore. This was about 11 a.m. I accompanied him. We went in a phaeton. We drove to Kemp's, and the deceased got some fruit salt there. We then went to the ship's dubash and afterwards to the office of Mr. Sands, the Agent of the Ceylon Government. From Mr. Sand's office we returned to the ship. It was then 2 p.m. Deceased took no food or drink while he was out. When he came back he did not complain to me. He went into his cabin and asked me to send for the Chief Officer (the first witness), and I did so. The Chief Officer remained with the deceased for about five minutes and then went away to his tiffin. Whilst the Chief Officer was at tiffin, the deceased called me and asked me to call the Chief Officer, and I did so. The Chief Officer went to the cabin of the deceased and came out immediately, and shouted for the 2nd Officer and asked him to go for a doctor. He left the ship for a doctor. A few minutes afterwards I saw the Chief Officer come on board with Dr. Daly of the Rohilla. They went into the cabin of the deceased, and I understood from their conversation that deceased was dead. I looked into the cabin and saw that he was dead. Deceased was a moderate living man. I never saw him under the influence of liquor. He was a very stout man. I have known him for the last eleven months, and during that time he has never been ill.

Dr. U. A. Daly deposed:—I am surgeon of the P. and O. Company's steam-ship Rohilla, now lying in the Prince's Dock, and live on board. About 3 p.m. to-day the Chief Officer of the Serendib came on board of my ship and asked me to see the deceased. I went on board of the Serendib with him, and found the deceased in his cabin. He was deeply comatose. The surface was very hot. There was every appearance that deceased had an apoplectic seizure. He died in a minute or two afterwards. There was no smell of alcohol from the breath. I am of opinion that the cause of death was apoplexy.

The jury, upon the above evidence, returned the following verdict unanimously:—"That the death of James Worsley was caused by apoplexy."

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Lecture by Mr. Dhunjeebhoy R. Tata, Students' Debating Society, 3 p. m.

Gaiety Theatre, Loftus Troupe, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 2nd:—Wheatfield (s), from Shield; Mistley Hall, Liverpool: Dewa Gungadhur, London; Sulamati, Mangalore. Yesterday:—Clandon (s), Aden.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Hydaspes (s), to Australia; Chetah, Calcutta Shahzada (s), Colombo; H. Haarfager (s), and Sicily (s), Dunkirk; Northumbria (s), Marseilles; Rohilla (s), China.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Gulf of Suez and the ship Dewa Gungadhur entered, and the s. s. Sirdhana and the Lovaine left, the dock yesterday.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—Jai Sirdar Singh arrived here on Thursday last from Kattiawar, accompanied by thirty armed followers, and has taken up his residence in a bungalow in Gilder Street.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 28th May, was 46 feet and 3 tenths. In the corresponding week of last year it was 46 feet and 7 tenths.

STUDENTS' DEBATING SOCIETY.—A lecture in English will be delivered in the Society's Hall this (Saturday) evening at 3 p. m. precisely, near Pinjrapole, by Mr. Dhunjibhai R. Tata, on "Moral Duties."

A SEAMAN DESERTER.—Charles Smith, a seaman of the British ship Bessie Morris, was yesterday sentenced to four weeks' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. P. Ryan for deserting that vessel without any reason or cause, he being an articled seaman.

THE MATHERAN CONCERT.—The concert in aid of the funds of the Gymkhana at Matheran, which was fixed for this (Saturday) evening, will not take place, we hear, in consequence of the unsettled appearance of the weather.

GOA DACOITS.—A party of travellers numbering some 28 men and women were attacked by a gang of dacoits the other night near the river Pissanoy (Goa), and robbed of the savings with which they were returning home from Carwar, where they had served as labourers.

WRECK OF A BUGLA.—A bugla bound from Coompta to Bombay, laden with cotton and sandalwood, was wrecked at Calangute (Goa) on the 21st May. The cargo, crew, and three Arab passengers (the latter had been saved from another wreck at Coompta) were rescued by the prompt assistance of boatmen from the shore.

CHARITABLE UNANI DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of May at Hekim Muhammad Baker Unani's Charitable Dispensary, Chinchpoogly, was 3,584, or a daily average of 115·6. The new admissions registered during the month were 447. Out of the whole number 40 were Christians, 153 Parsees, 416 Hindus, and the rest Mussalmans.

OCTROI DUTY AT POONA.—A large brass bell was received from Bombay yesterday, for which the Railway Company charged Rs. 1-15, *id est*, railway charge, annas 15, town duty, one rupee. Is this not somewhat extraordinary, the duty to be higher than the cost of transit? This is only an insignificant instant of the hardship caused by the enhancement of the octroi duties.—*Deccan Herald.*

ELPHINSTONE THEATRE.—A new Parsee Dramatic Company, called the "Excelsior Opera Troupe," has been performing since the 20th April at the above theatre every Wednesday and Saturday. Their performances have been much appreciated by the natives. The company give a new play (adopted from "Romeo and Juliet") to-night, with new scenery and dresses. With such accessories the piece will, no doubt, prove interesting.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Charles Bonara, a servant in the employ of Mr. G. Agrati, proprietor of the Grand Central Hotel, Hornby Row, Fort, was charged before Mr. P. Ryan yesterday with criminal breach of trust in respect of a cheque for Rs. 100, which was entrusted to him by Mr. Agrati to get cashed. The prisoner cashed the cheque and appropriated the amount to his own use, and absconded to Madras, where he was arrested. The case was postponed for hearing till the 17th instant, the prisoner being remanded to jail.

OLD OFFENDERS.—Krishna Ruggoo was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a *sarree*, belonging to a woman named Luximee, residing at Parel. Being an old offender, he was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. Toocaram Ramjee, another old offender, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing silver and gold ornaments and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 50-6-0, the property of two different persons, and was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday, at the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital, on view of the body of Bhugwan Boodia, a ship's labourer, who died from fracture of the skull, the result of an accidental fall into the hold of the steamship Ellora on the day previous. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.—Another inquest was held yesterday by the Coroner at the J. J. Hospital, on view of the body of Babajee Jannoo, a labourer, who also died from fracture of the skull, the result of his having been accidentally struck on the head on the day previous by a stone thrown out by a blasting operation at an excavation in a new mill which is being built at Haines Road. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

OVERTURNING A DOG-CART.—The *Deccan Herald* has the following paragraph:—As two officers of the 15th Regiment were being driven home from the Gymkhana lotteries by their Sporting Doctor—the ghorawalla (who had not attended the lotteries) imagining the pace a little too hot—seized hold of the horse's head, and with great presence of mind upset the trap and occupants into a ditch. We cannot too much deprecate this furious style of driving, or speak too highly of the plucky conduct of the ghorawalla." We gather that, to put it in plain English, the horse was running away.

MASONIC.—We learn that the Masons of both the Poona lodges—"Lodge St. Andrews in the East" and "Lodge Orion in the West"—purpose giving a grand banquet on the evening of the 24th instant, in honour of the festival of their patron saint St. John. Before the banquet the lodge will be tiled, and the business before it transacted, which will be followed by—"from labour to refreshment." There will be a regimental band in attendance, and the Worshipful Masters will welcome all members of the "mystic tie" right cordially.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE APPROACHING POONA SEASON.—Whilst friends and foes alike with equal good-will discuss the prospects of the coming season, it is satisfactory to know that we shall have a very full season indeed. We yesterday noticed the arrival of a barrister-at-law amongst us, and we now hear that a distinguished pleader from Kurrachee has arrived in Poona for the season. During the last few days several persons arrived from Bombay and other places in quest of houses for ladies and gentlemen, on whose behalf they are acting as agents. These were Parsees, Mussulmans, and Banias, all on the look-out to execute their respective commissions to the satisfaction of their employers; and we are told that, with the exception of a few small houses, all have been engaged, even the large bungalows in Bhowanee and Rasta Peits. Hotel accommodation is now at a premium.—*Deccan Herald.*

DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT.

YESTERDAY, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. P. Ryan, a European named Charles Smith, described as a fireman, was charged with committing criminal trespass on the premises of Mr. James Hill in Apollo House, Fort, with intent to intimidate and insult Mrs. Hill.

Mr. James Hill deposed.—I am a stevedore, and live in Apollo House, Fort, on the third floor. Yesterday my wife had a lady friend spending the day with her. About half-past 8 p.m., Mr. Hillcoat, Superintendent of the Anchor Line, called at my house. About 9 p.m. Mrs. Hill ordered her carriage to take her lady friend home. Not being very well, I remained in the house with Mr. Hillcoate. Mrs. Hill went down with her lady friend. She returned at about a quarter to 10 p.m. I heard my wife coming upstairs, screaming out for me. I went out and saw her on the stairs leading to the third floor, on which we live. I saw the prisoner abreast of her on the stairs with his hand on her shoulder. I seized him. Mr. Hillcoat saw him in my custody. Mrs. Hill fainted. I made the prisoner over to the police.

Prisoner declined to cross-examine this witness.

Mr. C. H. Hillcoat deposed.—I am Superintendent of the Anchor Line. I was at the house of the last witness in Apollo Street at about 10 o'clock last night. I heard cries of help and shrieks. I was seated with Mr. Hill at the time, and ran out with him to the top of the stairs on the third floor, and saw the prisoner holding Mrs. Hill's shoulders with both his hands. Mr. Hill caught the prisoner by the throat and dragged him away, and made him over to the police.

The prisoner again declined to cross-examine. He had nothing to say in his defence, and had no witnesses to call on his behalf.

He was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

POONA HOT WEATHER SKY MEETING.

WITH the new season—the Poona season of 1881—come new hopes, new purposes, new prospects: for progress is the principle both of the moral and the material world. As part, however poor, of the social machinery, we commence our operations for the season, on whose threshold we stand with a cheering word for the first of our great popular pastimes—the sport of horse-racing. The second days' meeting took place last evening. The weather was all serene, and there was a better attendance than on the previous day. The Band of H. M.'s 11th Regt. N. I. discoursed sweet music during the evening. The following were the events and then respective results:—

1ST RACE—The Little Hacks, ½ mile.

Mr. Cotgrave's, Priam, 11 6 Owner	1
Mr. Kuper's, Wild Rumtifuzlum, 11 4 Capt. French	2
Capt. Shortland's, Old Sil, 10 12 Mr. Conran	3
Mr. Chapman's, The Carpenter, Owner	0

Priam jumped off with the lead, was never headed, and won in a common canter by any number of lengths.

2ND RACE.—Maiden C. B. Pony Race ½ mile.

Dr. Lyon's, Express, 10 3 Mr Conran.....	1
Capt. French's, Judy, 10 13 Owner.....	2
Mr. Hodgkinson's Camel, 10 5 Owner	0
Mr. Bogbie's, Jeremiah, Mr. Chapman.....	0
Mr. Minter's, Jim Crow, 10 13 Mr. Jones	0

Won by Express after a good race, by a length; Judy second; the rest nowhere.

3RD RACE.—The Galloway Steeplechase 1¼ miles.

Mr. Hodgkinson's, Bijou, 11 13 Mr. Garnett	1
Mr. Keene's, Maroo, 11 1 Owner	2
Mr. Kuper's, Wild Rumtifuzlum, 10 10 Capt. French	3

Wild Rumtifuzlum led up to the hurdle on the Polo ground, when Bijou took up the running, and won easily by ten lengths.

4TH RACE.—The Polo Scurry, distance about 300 yards, hitting a ball round a post and back again.

Mr. Keene's, Tom Tit, Owner	1
Mr. Hodgkinson's, Camel, Owner	2
Dr. Lyon's, Express, Owner	3
Mr. Sladen's King Pippin, Mr. Conran.....	0

Won easily by "Tom Tit."

5TH RACE.—T. Steward's Handicap. For all Arabs and C. B.'s. Distance ¾ mile.

Mr. Cotgrave's, Skylark, 10 11 Owner	1
Mr. Hodgkinson's, Bijou, 9 8 Mr. Conran	2
Mr. Hodgkinson's, Marine, 10 1 Mr. Keene.....	0
Mr. Webb's, Christmas Chimes, 11 7 Capt. French	0

Skylark and Christmas Chimes jumped off with the lead, Bijou and Marine lying back. After passing the half mile post Bijou began to draw up to the leaders, but could never quite reach Skylark, who won an exciting race by a head.—*Deccan Herald.*

BENGAL.

A FINE REFUNDED.—A BAD PRECEDENT.—It will be remembered that, some months ago, it was reported that Inspector Raj Narain Sen, under Act XIV., was convicted and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 200, on a charge of wrongful confinement and assault towards two native women. We now hear that the decision of the Dinajpur Sessions Judge, Baboo Nanee Gopal Chuckerbutty, has been reviewed by Government on the representation of the Commissioner of Police, and the fine refunded.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE E. I. RAILWAY.—The Half-yearly General meeting of the members of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce was held at the rooms of the Chamber on Wednesday afternoon Mr. W. E. Crum, President, in the chair. In the course of his address the Chairman said:—Since the Western Rajpootana line was opened there has been keen competition between the Great Indian Peninsular and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Rly. Cos., for the upward traffic to Agra and the markets further North, the result being that at the present time piece goods can be sent to these markets from Bombay at much lesser rates than from Calcutta. The distances and rates to Delhi are from Howrah, 954 miles—59 pies per 100 mds. per mile. Bombay *via* Jubbulpore, 1,234 miles,—36¾ pies per 100 mds. per mile. Bombay *via* Sabaramatti, 890 miles—46 pies per 100 mds. per mile. From the estimate of the G. I.

the full effects of reformatory training to manifest themselves were duly carried out in the different criminal courts.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Litigation in the Bombay Presidency during 1878 showed symptoms of revival from the depressed condition into which it had been cast by the unfavorable seasons of 1876 and 1877. Altogether 147,565 suits were instituted, or 1,673 more than in 1877, but less by 33,700 than in 1876. The Bombay High Court disposed of 59 per cent. of its original work, including proceedings in insolvency. In the Bombay Small Cause Court the amount of work done was very satisfactory, the number of suits instituted being 33,943. This large number of suits was due partly to the increased grain traffic with districts affected by famine and afterwards by high prices, and partly to the general depression of trade. In the rural districts of the interior the greater part of the litigation is conducted in the subordinate courts, and as to their action is attributed some considerable proportion of the present indebted state of the agricultural classes in the parts of the Deccan to which special legislation has been applied, it is advisable to shew the results of their working separately. The number of suits instituted in these courts during 1878 was 120,077, which, while exceeding slightly that of 1877, is far below that recorded in 1875. There were 119,410 suits disposed of; contested suits numbered 22,437. The average duration of contested suits was 256 days, and of those decided *ex-parte* 150 days. Only 3 per cent. of the suits were for sums of more than 50*l*. The value involved in each suit decided was, on an average, 10*l*. 4*d*. Arbitration courts have been established of late years, chiefly in certain districts of the Deccan, though there are a few also in Gujarat. No details of the work performed by these bodies have, however, been received.

OPIUM

In the Bombay Presidency the revenue from opium amounted to 2,303,209*l*. in 1878-79, as compared with 2,749,841*l*. in the preceding year, the decrease in the revenue being due to a short crop in Malwa. Arrangements in favour of the Imperial revenue from this source were made with the Native States in Gujarat, but their full effects would not be apparent till the end of the next year. Though the imports from these districts into Ahmedabad showed a material increase during 1878-79, exports to China fell off by 6,821½ chests as compared with those in the previous year, which in turn shewed a decrease of 6,347 chests in comparison with the number exported in 1776-77.

SALT.

Salt revenue collections for the whole of British India amounted to 6,941,120*l*. in 1878-79, as compared with 6,460,082*l*. in 1877-78. The increase has been continuous since 1873-74, while the average yearly amount for the decennial period ending with 1878-79 is 6,345,545*l*. Calculated per head of the salt-consuming population, the incidence of the salt tax is under 6½*d*. In furtherance of the policy adopted by the Supreme Government of equalising the duty throughout India, the import duty on salt in Bengal was on 31st July 1878 reduced from Rs. 3-2 to Rs. 2-14. A modification of the rates levied on salt manufactured in Orissa was also introduced on the same date. The receipts of the year in Bengal amounted to 2,375,765*l*., as compared with 2,633,601*l*. in 1877-78; in Madras they were 1,463,215*l*., as compared with 1,142,189*l*.; and in Bombay they were 1,458,069*l*., as compared with 1,128,274*l*. The improvement in Madras and Bombay is attributable to the enhancement of the rate of duty from Rs. 1-13 to Rs. 2-8 per maund, the higher rate having been in operation during only three months of the previous financial year.

The removal of the primitive cordon, 120 miles in length, that separated the Native States of the Mahi and Rewa Kantha and the British district of the Panch Mahals from the native territory of Rajputana and Central India, was the chief event of the year that affected the Bombay Salt Department, and resulted in a considerable saving to Government, both in establishment and in having no longer to supply salt at reduced rates to the Chiefs within whose territories the line was formerly maintained.

LICENCE TAXES.

Licence fees levied in the Bombay Presidency under the local Act III. of 1878 (which was passed with precisely the same object as the Bengal and Madras Licence Acts) produced a gross revenue of 249,066*l*. The cost of the collection was 5,425*l*., and the refunds amounted to 9,492*l*. There were altogether 425,799 individual assessments.

FAMINE.

Distress again appeared in the Bombay Presidency about the beginning of March 1878 in parts of Nasik, Ahmednagar, and Poona, and was met at the opening by a few ordinary irrigation works for the purposes of relief. Shortly after similar measures were taken at Kaladgi, and gratuitous relief prescribed were necessary. The lateness of the opening of the rainy season kept the labourers away from their ordinary occupation longer than was anticipated, but the favourable prospects in August induced Government to suspend relief works at the end of the following month. The highest daily number of labourers engaged on the relief works during this period was 19,544, and the expenditure in connexion with them amounted to 28,815*l*. In addition to the labourers, 2,331 persons unable to work received gratuitous relief at the central houses. In March 1879 distress reappeared in the South Deccan, and shortly afterwards in Gujarat. A deficient harvest, owing to excessive and unseasonable rain, high prices, and the injury done to the latter crops by locusts, grubs, and rats, all combined to bring about the recurrence of this calamity. In Gujarat the earthworks of the Bhaunagar Branch Railway and some minor undertakings were set on foot, and in Kaladgi and Sholapur the Bombay Eastern Deccan State Railway and some of the irrigation projects previously begun, afforded ample employment to those requiring relief. It was, however, found necessary to organise village inspection, relief centres, and other measures prescribed by the Bombay Government during the famine of the preceding year, while a special sanitary and medical staff was detached for duty in the neighbourhood of the larger works and the centres of relief. The monsoon of 1879, though rather late in coming, opened favourably. In spite of two breaks of considerable duration, the season gave prospects of a fair harvest, causing a steady decrease of the numbers on the works and in receipt of gratitous relief. The highest numbers on the works was 41,082, exclusive of 18,000 on the Kathiawar Railway; while the maximum number relieved at the various centres was 17,656. The actual cost of the relief of both kinds up to the end of September 1879 was 73,900*l*.

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

In the Bombay Presidency new cotton seed was imported from America in 1878-79, and distributed in the Dharwar district. Experiments with Nankin cotton in Khandesh, and with the Bamieh variety, both in Kandesh and Sind, shewed that no improvement of the staple kinds already introduced in those districts was to be expected from the introduction of these two varieties. The season was wholly unfavourable for experiments at the two Government farms open in the Presidency. At Salaru in Sind the value of great millet (*Holcus sorghum*), as a forage crop, was found to be greater, as far as that province was concerned, than that of the *Sorghum saccharatum*, which has succeeded so well in other parts of the country. The *Reana luxurians*, again, which has been introduced as forage with success in Khandesh, turned out a comparative failure when tried in the Poona district. The two most interesting experiments of the year at the respective farms were, first, the growth of *Elcusina caracana* at Salaru, where the soil had become too impregnated with saline matter to produce any other crop; and, secondly, the attempt at Khandesh to gauge the deteriorating effect produced on the soil by continual irrigation.

AGRICULTURAL STOCK.

The want of discrimination shewn by native breeders, especially in the Dekkan, with regard to the stallions by which they allow the mares to be covered, has induced the Bombay Government to distribute their stock of horses as widely as possible throughout the breeding districts of the Presidency. During 1878-79 there were 56 stallions at 16 stations. The number of mares covered by them was 1,822. The cost of keep of each stallion averaged 3*l*. 8*s*. 9*d*. a month, and of each mare covered 1*l*. 2*s*. 9*d*. Horse Shows were held during the year at four different places, at three of which the attendance was average. From the annual village census taken in July 1879 throughout the Presidency, except in some districts of Sind, where there is at present no agency for collecting statistics, the live stock consisted of 2,806,794 bullocks, 1,751,108 cows, 339,033 male buffaloes, 971,459 female buffaloes, 46,202 horses, 46,308 mares, 18,486 foals, 65,495 asses, one elephant, 8,361 camels, and 2,728,866 sheep and goats; while of dead stock there were 1,004,228 ploughs and 360,323 carts. Epizootic disease was rife to some extent in the upper districts of Sind, and, from the increased number of hides and skins exported, there was apparently much mortality among the cattle. The demand for transport animals on the frontier took away a large number of the animals used in agriculture in the province.

FORESTS.

Under the provisions of the Indian Forest Act of 1878 large areas were added in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1878-79 to already existing forests, wherever they seemed to be climatically useful or required for the supply of firewood and small timber to the adjacent districts. The total area under forest, both reserved and protected, at the end of 1878-79 was 13,618 square miles, of which 6,020 square miles were added during the year, in accordance with the provisions of the new Act regarding notification and administration. In Sind, where the area under forest will probably be considerably extended before long, the errosion caused by the fluctations in the course of the Indus is one of the chief sources of injury against which precautions are necessary. During 1878-79 a considerable area under forest was washed away as usual. Measures, however, had been taken previously to remove from it all trees of value. Natural reproduction is being fostered as far as possible in this province, while in the other parts of the Presidency steps are being taken to reclothe all hill slopes and denuded tracts with brushwood and other indigenous trees. In favourable situations nurseries of the more valuable descriptions of trees have been formed, from which young plants are annually removed to forests or roadsides. The departmental system of collecting gall-nuts (myrobolans) and other products in the Southern forests again proved successful, and had the additional advantage of securing the co-operation of the forest tribes in preventing and extinguishing fires. There was a decline in the forest revenue collections of the Presidency from 126,169*l*. in 1877-78 to 118,189*l*. in 1878-79.

LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.

In the Bombay Presidency 908 books, pamphlets, and periodicals were registered in the catalogue published by the Reporter on the native press during 1878. Of these 801 were in Oriental languages, and 107 in English, Latin, or Portuguese. Bilingual publications on the ancient Hindu religious works were numerous, especially those by Marathi writers. Dramatic works, fiction, and poetry were more numerous in Gujarati. Four more libraries were registered in 1878-79 than in 1877-78, so that there were altogether 34 in existence. Vernacular newspapers published in the Presidency increased in number from 69 to 77. Of these 43 were Marathi or Anglo-Marathi, 31 were Anglo-Gujarati or Gujurati, and one each was published in Persian, Urdu, and Kanarese, respectively. Sind was as yet unrepresented on the native press. Original articles in English are written in about 10 of these papers. The issue of 6 papers is more than 1,000 copies, the highest being nearly 1,700; but most of the others are said to print less than 300. Bombay, Surat, and Poona contained the largest number of papers, and there were only four districts, all in Sind, unprovided with a local journal. The cheapest paper is issued at the price of thirteen annas a year. Nine papers cost only one rupee a year. The annual subscription to several others is not more than two rupees. No less than 48 have been in existence for less than ten years, and the majority of them for under six. The oldest paper has been published for some sixty years, and two others have had a life of over thirty years.

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FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—
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	1 Dozen Quarts.	1 Dozen Pints.
Champagne Extra quality Pol Roger and Cie "B" brand		
"Extra dry" .. .. ..Rs.	48	26
"Dry" .. .. .. „	48	..
"Extra dry" Imperial Pints „	..	38½
Moselle (Sparkling) .. .. .. „	49	..
Sherry (Pale dry) .. .. .. „	27	..
Madeira .. .. .. „	27	..
Claret Chateau Leoville .. .. „	25	..
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Marcobrunner ..... „	30 8	„ 33 8
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Boulestin & Co.'s do. ** 2 stars ..... „	20 0	..
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Manufactured of all sizes under European Superintendence, and Test Notes granted when required.
Tarpaulins, plain, oiled, tarred, or painted, warranted not to crack or stick together, also supplied from the Rope-Walk.
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BRANCH OF SOCIETE GENERALE OF PARIS,

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In all Tariffs providing additional rates for the use of Artificial Light the additional rates shall be reduced by one half if the following warrants be inserted in the Policy.
Warranted that no Artificial Light except the Electric Light only be used for any purpose.
The Company is prepared to undertake lighting of ever description, and Estimates will be forwarded on application to the General Manager or Chief Engineer, care of PEEL, CASSELS & CO., BOMBAY.

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Bael has been employed by the Hindoos from time immemorial and with the greatest success as a remedy for Chronic Dysentery and Diarrhœa, Impaired Digestion, Mal-assimilation of Food, Atony of the Bowels, Flatulence, Gastric Irritation, and all Chronic Affections of the Intestinal Tract.

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HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,
Discovered and so named, A.D. 1862, by R. D. LALOR, M.D.

To residents in India, China, and the Colonies it will prove invaluable as a Reliable Liver Tonic and a Vitalising Restorative.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is a Pure Solution of Phosphorus, pleasant in flavour and appearance, being a perfectly Bright Liquor, combined with Vegetable Alkaloids, possessing marvellous Curative Properties, the Wonder of Modern Chemistry, free from all Dangerously Active Drugs; innocent in its action, and pronounced by the highest Medical Authority to be unequalled for its power in replenishing and elaborating the Vitality of the Body; by its supplying all the essential constituents of the Blood, Brain, and Nerve Substance; and for developing all the Powers and Functions of the System to the highest degree, thereby checking all wasting of the Vital Fluid, and the more Exhausting Wear and Tear of Life resulting from Overtaxed Energies of Body or Mind, maintaining that Buoyant Energy of the Brain, Nervous, and Muscular Systems which renders the Mind Cheerful, Happy, Brilliant, and Energetic.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Surpasses all the known therapeutic agents of the present age, for the Speedy and Permanent Cure of all Derangements of the Nervous and Blood Systems.
Nervous Prostrations, General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Noises in the Head and Ears, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Softening of the Brain, Paralysis, Pains in the Back, Affections of the Kidneys, Urinary Deposits, &c., Asthma, Scrofula, and Skin Diseases, Wasting or Withering of the Muscles, Impure and Impoverished Blood, Premature Decay and all morbid conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the vital forces arising from whatever cause.

THE ACTION OF
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is Two-fold and Specific; on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes Nervous Energy; and on the other the most powerfull Blood and Flesh-generating Agent known; therefore a Marvellous Medicine for Renovating Impaired and Broken-down or Exhausted Constitutions, making the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated.

AN ALARMING FACT.

Tens of Thousands of the people of India are to-day dying from the effects of Brain-disease, Dyspepsia or Disordered Liver, which sap the springs of life. The results of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of enjoyment and the usefulness, as it ought to be. There is not any good reason for this, seeing the united testimony of a great number of sufferers establish that DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is superior to any Medicine yet discovered for the cure of Nervous and Mind Diseases, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints in all their varied forms. The promptness and certainty of its action is such that when the fire of life seems to be dying out in the system, and the mind sympathising with the body is reduced almost to a state of imbecility, this mighty Restorative, by a few doses, seems as it were to lift the sufferer out of the slough of despond, and recruit and reinvigorate both the frame and the intellect.

TWENTY YEARS' PUBLIC TEST

Prove these facts unimpeachable, being fully borne out by thousands of testimonials from every nation and country in the world, freely offered by distinguished families, private persons, military, naval, scientific, and professional men who are well known, and who have experienced from its use all the benefits here indicated.

Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Export, Wholesale and Retail Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS the name DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, LONDON, ENGLAND, is blown in the glass of each Bottle, and every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp, with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, LONDON, ENGLAND, engraved thereon by Order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners; IF NOT, IT IS A FORGERY, AND YOU HAVE BEEN IMPOSED ON BY A WORTHLESS IMITATION.

BEWARE OF WORTHLESS IMITATIONS THAT MAY EMANATE FROM AUSTRALIA.

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West & Co., Chemists, Madras.
Espeechly, Kurrachee.
E. Gillon & Co., Lahore and Dalhousie.
Rangoon Dispensary, 215, Dalhousie Street.
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MESSRS. FAVRE LEUBA beg to inform the public that they have just received a large stock of their so well-known

RAILWAY WATCHES.

In German Silver case with key	at Rs.	40
In German Silver case with key	„	60 extra large & strong.
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In fine Silver case with key	„	60
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These watches have an established reputation over all India, and can be confidently recommended to any one wanting a good and strong time-keeper,

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

In open Crystal-faced German Silver case Rs. 25.
In Hunting cases ... ... „ 30
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It is impossible to buy a better watch for the price. Excellent time-keepers, durable, perfectly dust, tight, they are the very watch for India, and a great boon to all those who use a watch, not as a luxury but as a necessity in life.

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Entirely the best London manufacture, winding once a week.

CLOCKS (striking)					TIME-PIECES (not striking)
Rs. 135 ...	12 in.	Mahogany,	chain and fusee,	plate glass	Rs. 70
„ 240 ...	12 in.	ditto	ditto	ditto lever escapement gold hairspring.	„ 130
„ 175 ...	12 in.	ditto	ditto	Bracket	„ 60
„ 225 ...	12 in.	ditto	ditto	ditto Finest Finish	„ 85
„ 325 ...	24 in.	Teak	ditto	for Halls	„ 190
„ 365 ...	24 in.	ditto	ditto	winding and setting behind	„ 245

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One of the largest stocks in India, and every article guaranteed to give complete satisfaction, striking hours and half hours ... Rs. 85 to Rs. 140

do	do	on a gong ...	125 225
do	do	and chiming quarters.....	200 400
Miniature Palki Clocks, many styles			55 185

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Our House in India was founded in 1842.
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Every description of both popular and suitable Wines for this climate may be obtained on the best terms from us as original Importers.

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CASH. Per doz. Qts.	Pts.	BORDEAUX.	CREDIT. Per Case. Qts.	Pts.
			Rs. a.	Rs. a.
34 8	36 4	Chateau Lafite or Mouton (After-)	36 0	38 0
28 12	30 8	„ Rauzan (Dinner)	30 0	32 0
25 12	27 12	„ Palmer .. (Wines)	27 0	29 0
23 0	25 0	La Rose .. (Dinner)	24 0	26 0
21 0	23 0	St. Julien .. (Wines)	22 0	24 0
17 4	19 4	Cantenac .. (Wines)	18 0	20 0
15 12	17 12	St. Estephe, a favourite ..	16 8	18 8
13 8	15 8	Petit Medoc, excellent for Breakfast ..	14 0	16 0
15 12	17 12	Do. in Litre Bottles ..	16 8	18 8
9 4	12 0	PETIT MEDOC, bottled in Bombay	9 8	12 8
13 0	15 0	Pauillac do. for Cup ..	13 8	15 8
21 0	25 12	Haut Sauternes, delicate flavour, Red	25 0	27 0
19 4	21 0	Sauterne (Barsac), light ..	20 0	22 0
15 8	..	Graves	16 0	..

BURGUNDY.

33 0	34 12	Chambertin, the elite of Burgundies	34 8	36 8
26 12	28 12	Nuits or Corton, high-class Wine	28 0	30 0
22 8	24 4	Volnay, strongly recommended..	23 8	25 8
19 4	21 0	Beaune, soft delicate flavour ..	20 0	22 0
40 4	41 8	Sparkling Red Burgundy.. ..	41 8	43 8
35 12	28 12	Chablis, La Moutonne, superior..	28 0	30 0
17 12	19 12	Chablis, light, pleasant Wine ..	18 8	20 8
19 4	..	Vermouth	20 0	..

CHAMPAGNE.

55	8	58	8	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES" Plume, "EXTRA DRY," so labelled..	58 0	61 0
35	8	56	8	FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Grand Wine	56 0	59 0
31	8	..		WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES," per hamper of 24 half-pints	33 0	..
33	4	..		DE ST. MARCEAUX	36 8	..
32	12	34	8	CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadey's) light, particularly dry	34 0	36 0
25	8	28	12	SAUMER, Fine Sparkling ..	26 8	30 0
40	0	45	0	FISSI THIRION, Medium dry..	44 0	49 0
28	12	30	12	A. DE PAUL	30 0	32 0

SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.

43	0	45	0	Hock, Nonpareil, extra quality, medium dry	45 0	47 0
32	8	34	8	Hock, Sparkling Rudesheimer, very choice	34 0	36 0
43	0	45	0	Moselle, Nonpareil [extra quality]	45 0	47 0
32	8	34	8	Moselle, Muscatel [very choice] ..	34 0	36 0

STILL GERMAN WINES.

40	8	..	Hock, Marcobrunner	42	8
33	12	..	Liebfraumilch	35	8
29	8	31	8	Hock Rudesheimer, mellow ..	31	0	33	0
24	4	26	4	Do. Hochheimer, fine flavoured	25	8	27	8
19	4	21	0	Do. Laubenheimer, light, refreshing	20	0	22	0
19	4	..		Carlowitz	20	0	..	
30	0	..		Stein-Wein in Bocksbeutel, most pleasing Wine, ...	31	8	..	

CASH. Per doz. Qts.	Pts.	SHERRY.	CREDIT Per doz Qts.	Pts.
			Rs. a	
38 12		Amontillado A. 1. rare old ..gold seal	40	8
36 12		Amontillado, choice and superior..black seal	38	8
28 12		Solera	30	8
28 4		Amoroso, superior .. .. .. black seal	29	8
27 4		Montilla, extra pale and very dry black seal	28	8
22 0		Manzanilla, very pale, dry .. red seal	23	0
21 0		Pale, dry medium .. .. yellow seal	22	0
20 0		Vino De Pasto, remarkably pale and dry, pint .. .. seal	21	0
16 12		A Good Dinner Wine .. .. white seal	17	8
16 12		Marsala, Virgin, pale fine, flavour, yellow seal	17	8
27 12		Madeira, E. I., very superior .. black seal	30	0
33 8		Madeira, excellent Wine .. .. red seal	34	0

Per 1 doz. Qts.	Per 2 doz. Pts.	PORT.	Per 1 doz. Qts.	Per 2 doz. Pts.
			Rs. a.	Rs. a.
36 4		Old Crusted, very choice (some years in bottle)	38 0	..
26 4	28 4	Invalid's full-bodied, gold capsule	27 8	29 8
22 0	23 0	Dessert Wine, superior black seal, soft and mature	23 0	24 0
19 4	21 0	An Excellent wine .. red seal	20 0	22 0
11 8	16 4	Spanish Port	15 0	17 0
23 0	..	St. Martin's Malaga, Sacramental Wine	24 0	..

LIQUEURS.

49	0	51	0	Curaçao, Amsterdam, Orange, and White	51	0	53	4
7	0	..		Chartreuse, Green, per Bottle ..	7	4	..	
6	0	..		Do. Yellow	6	4	..	
..		71	12	Benedictine	75	0	..	
51	4	55	0	Maraschino de Zara, best	53	8	57	8
37	8	..		Noyeau de Martinique	39	8	..	
37	0	..		Creme de Noyeau	38	8	..	
38	12	40	12	Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	40	8	42	8
35	0	.